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Catalogue for Fall, 1900.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

First six pages are a reprint in full of Bulletin No. 175, issued by Cornell New York Agricultural Experiment Station, so far as it relates to varieties of Japan plums named.



BURBANK JAPAN PLUM.

A standard mid-season variety; fruit medium in size, becoming large upon vigorous and well-thinned trees; round-oblong to oblong, the point not well marked, and the suture usually somewhat prominent; color orange-yellow, overlaid with splashes, streaks and dots of red, giving a more or less marble appearance, but becoming more or less uniformly dense red on the cheek; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, sweet and rich, cling, the skin not sour nor unusually tough. The Burbank ripened very unevenly with us this year, some of the trees maturing their fruit only three or four days later than Abundance, whilst others were ten to eighteen days later. In 1895, as compared with Abundance on our grounds; in 1896, it was from one to two weeks later; in 1897, it was from two to three weeks later. The tree is an exceedingly spreading, flat-topped grower and needs strong heading-in to keep it in shape. When well thinned, the fruit is large and of excellent quality, perhaps as good as any of the Japanese plums. It is also a good

keeper. It usually colors up on the tree some days before it is ripe. Occasional trees ripen their fruit before the main crop of Abundance is ripe. In many cases the fruit does not become soft and edible, even when apparently full ripe. Heretofore we have regarded Burbank as the best all round Japanese plum, but we are now inclined to give that place to Abundance.

ABUNDANCE.

Yellow-Fleshed Botan.

Fruit medium size or varying to nearly large when vigorously thinned, round-oblong with a distinct point, the suture usually more or less prominent ; color, pink-coppery-red, marked with many minute dots



ABUNDANCE. PERHAPS THE BEST JAPANESE PLUM.

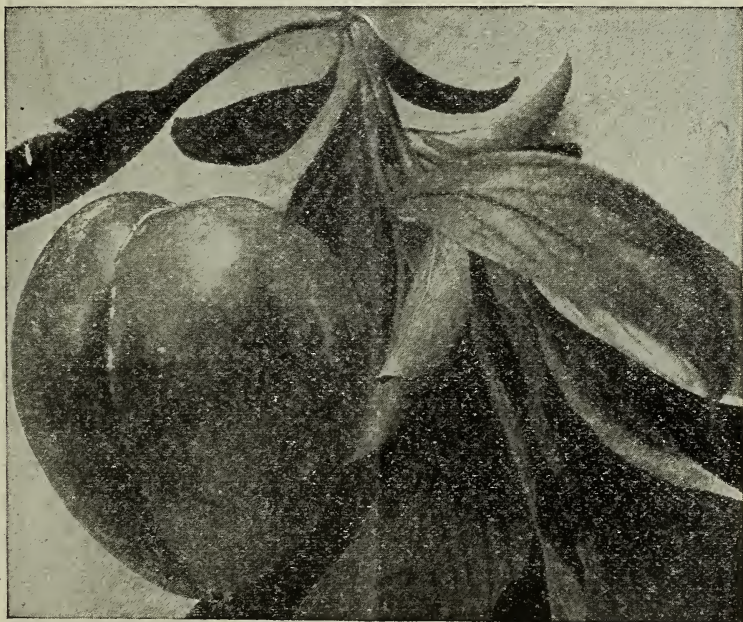
and a thin bloom ; flesh firm but juicy, sweet, with no trace of mawkish or almond flavor when well thinned or well ripened, clinging to the pit. The Abundance is a variable plum. We have stock from various sources, amongst others from some of the original trees sent out as Abundance by Lovett. The trees vary in time of ripening, the period ranging over a week or ten days, but they all seem to be indistinguish-

able. This year the first fruits were ripe on the 5th and 6th of August. The ordinary, and what I take to be typical Abundance, is shown. Some trees, however, produce an inferior grade of fruit, but I cannot distinguish that this small fruit is a different variety. When the Abundance is well thinned, it is certainly an excellent plum and one which most people delight to eat. Its great fault is to overbear, and in that case it is very liable to the fruit-rot fungus. With us the Abundance has been less injured with the fungus than the Lombard.

I believe that the Abundance is the best single variety of Japanese plums.

WICKSON.

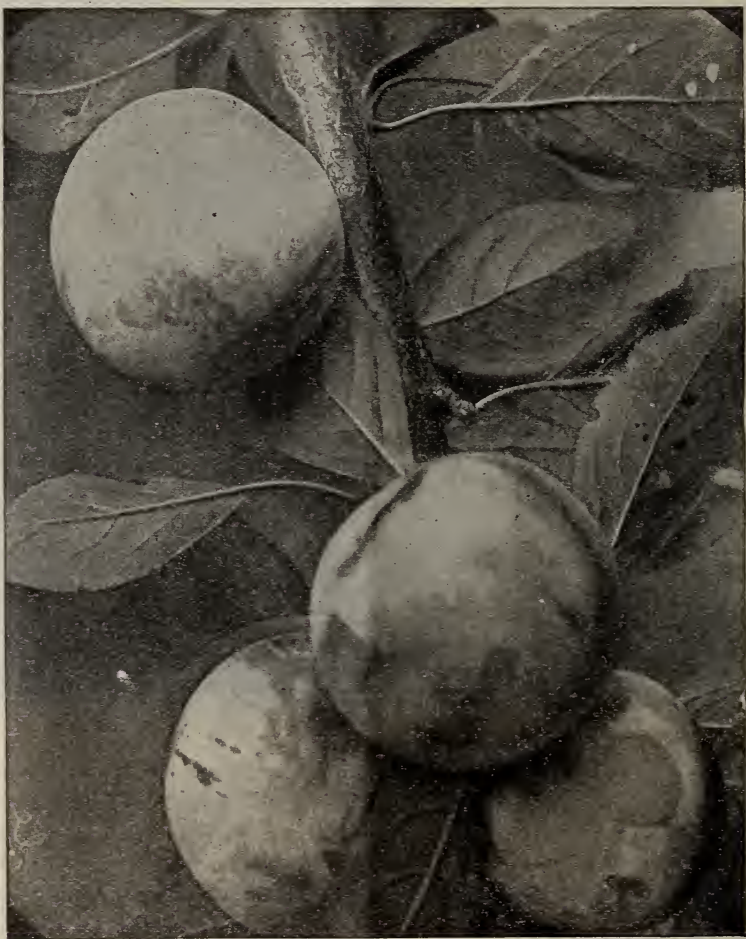
Fruit very large, tapering from toward the base, and long, heart-shaped with a deep, strong suture ; color usually a deep, maroon red, but sometimes tending to yellowish red ; flesh very firm and meaty, dull



WICKSON. THE LARGEST OF THE HARDY VARIETIES.

yellow, rich but with an aromatic almond-like flavor, cling, the pit small. The tree is a very narrow, upright grower with narrow, yellowish green leaves. The fruit is borne far down on the old wood and not in clusters. Although it is said by Mr. Burbank that this plum was grown from Burbank seed fertilized by Kelsey pollen, I believe that it has Simonii blood. The character of the foliage and bloom, the habit of the tree and its method of fruit-bearing, together with the texture of the flesh, all point

to *Simonii* as one of its parents. The tree is perfectly hardy with us. It impresses us as being a shy bearer, although our trees are not yet of sufficient age to enable us to have tested this point. It certainly does not come into full bearing as early as other varieties of Japanese plums. From its habit of bearing far down on the old wood and the comparatively small amount of wood surface which it makes, it promises not to be a very prolific variety. *Prunus Simonii* itself has been a shy bearer with us, except one year when the trees bore exceedingly full and the branches needed to be propped. It is possible, therefore, that when the Wickson trees arrive at a greater age, they may bear full crops. Most of our Wickson fruits—of which we had few—were ripe on the 8th of September; some of them were ripe five days before that time.

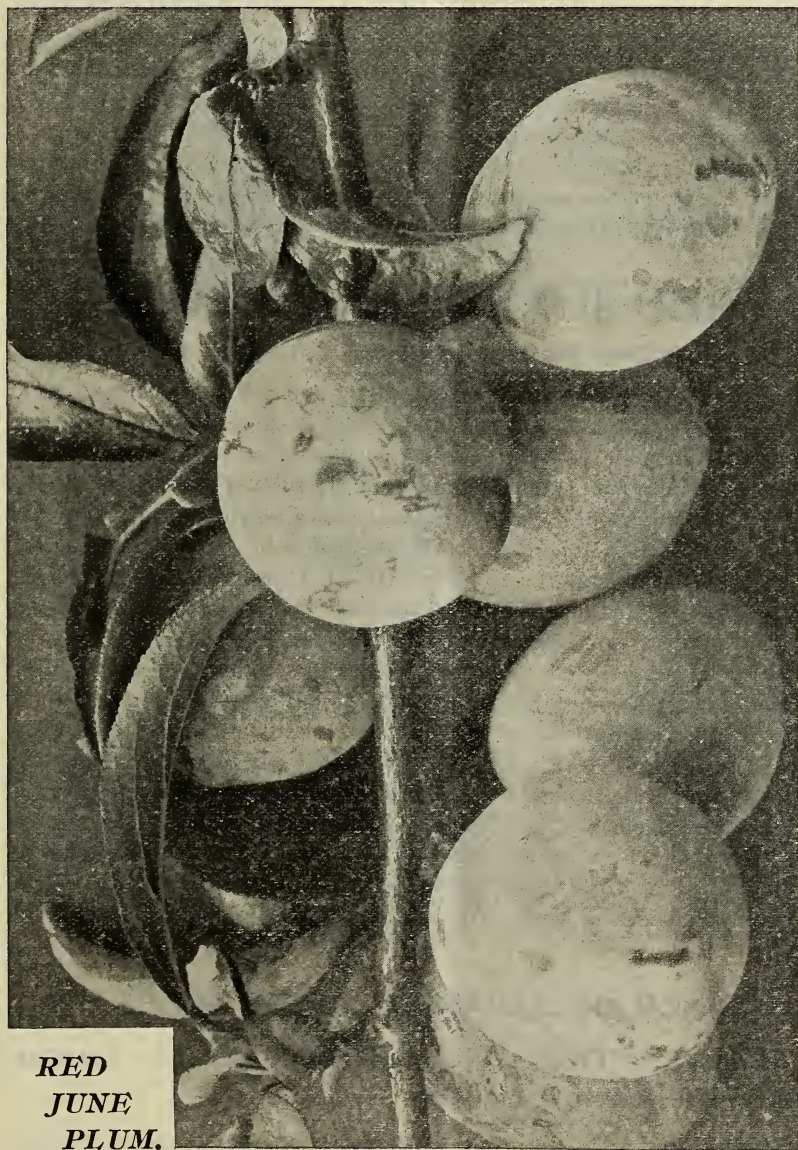


HALE. OF EXCELLENT QUALITY; MEDIUM-LATE.

HALE JAPAN PLUM.

See Illustration on Page 2.

Fruit medium to large, globular or somewhat globular-oblong, not pointed, the suture usually distinctly marked; color deep yellow or



RED JUNE. A VALUABLE SECOND EARLY MARKET PLUM.

**RED
JUNE
PLUM.**

orange, thinly overlaid with mottled and speckled red, giving the appearance of a yellow-red fruit, bearing a thin bloom and having many

yellow specks ; flesh soft and juicy, yellow, cling, of good quality, but the skin sour ; ripened with us this year on the 24th of August. The fruit has a very slender stem and drops easily from the tree. The tree is a moderately spreading grower, being intermediate in habit between the Georgeson and Abundance. The fruit is of good quality, but for the last two seasons it has failed to color well and has dropped prematurely. The trees have not been very productive, although they have borne for three consecutive years. From its behavior thus far, we are of the opinion that the Hale should not be put in the first or leading list of Japanese plums for western New York. It follows the Georgeson, being in condition for eating when the last specimens of Georgeson are passing.

RED JUNE JAPAN PLUM.

Nagate no Botan'kyo. See Cut, Page 3.

Medium to large in size, cordate-oblong and distinctly pointed, with a very strong suture, often lop-sided ; color deep vermilion red, with a thick and handsome bloom ; flesh light yellow or yellowish white, cling or partially cling, firm and moderately juicy, slightly acid to sweetish, of good quality, though not very rich, the skin slightly sour. We still believe that the Red June is one of the very best of the Japanese plums, because it is very handsome and productive. It ordinarily needs heavy thinning to bring it to perfection. It varies considerably in season of ripening. This year the earliest fruits were ready for eating on July 30 and for marketing three or four days before that time. At the time that the Red June was coming into condition for eating, the Kerr was in a similar condition, Earliest of All and Lutts were all gone, Georgeson showed no sign of coloring, and the Abundance on some of the earlier trees was beginning to turn red. The Red June and Kerr are practically of the same season, although the Kerr begins to fall from the tree a few days before the Red June is ripe. The Red June is a bushy-topped, upright grower, with yellowish green foliage and reddish brown twigs. It is a well marked type. We are fruiting it on both peach and Lombard stock.

PRICE OF JAPANESE PLUM TREES.

First-class Trees, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12 ; Larger Trees, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12.

The above are special low prices for this fall. Prices of these plum trees and of other trees will be advanced for next spring's sales. Now is the time to order and buy trees, and get low prices.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

Rochester, N. Y.



GREEN'S BIG SIXTY VARIETIES OF APPLES.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF APPLES.—We give below a list of well known varieties of apples, also among them many rare and valuable varieties seldom offered. We do not know of any one variety on this list that is undesirable. It is a remarkable list of varieties of apple trees. At Green's fruit farm we have planted specimen rows, embracing one tree only of each variety. The trees are planted fifteen feet apart in the row, with ample space on each side of the row for air and sunshine. These specimen rows are a peculiar attraction to our place, and present each season an object lesson for the student of pomology. We would suggest a similar row of a number of varieties of apples to be planted by our patrons. The idea is that by planting the trees closely together in a single row through a field or garden, it is not difficult to enjoy the pleasure of seeing the various varieties in fruiting.

The list given below includes varieties ripening at all seasons, but more largely winter varieties. Those marked with a star are winter varieties; the others are summer and fall varieties.

Astrachan (early red).

***Baldwin.**

***Belleflower.**

Blue Pearmain.

Baxter.

***Ben Davis.**

***Canada Red.**

Duchesse (hardy mid-summer).

Early Harvest.

***Cano.**

Cen'l Grant, Crab.

Clori Mundi (largest apple).

Cravenstein (best fall apple).

***Greening, R. I.**

***Greening, N. W.** (very hardy).

Grimes' Golden (best quality).

Hyslop Crab.

***Hubbardston Nonsuch.**

***Jacob Sweet** (large, fine).

***King.**

***McIntosh Red.**

Maiden Blush.

***Mann** (fine yellow apple).

***Northern Spy.**

***Pound Sweet** (large, fine).

***Pewaukee** (hardy).

Spitzenberg.

***Starr.**

Scott's Winter.

Sutton Beauty.

***Seek-no-further.**

Sweet Bough (an old favorite).

Transcendent Crab.

***Tallman Sweet.**

Twenty Ounce.

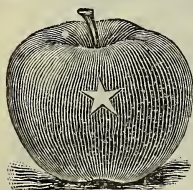
***Wagener.**

***Wolf River.**

Willow Twig.

Yellow Transparent (early).

Price for all apple trees (except Banana, Bismarck, American Blush, Lord Nelson, Fanny and Starr) is 18 cents each for trees 2 to 3 years old, 4 to 5 feet high, 5 to 7 feet high 20 cents each.



some blush on sunny side; very early, marketable first week in July, and will continue in good condition until September. An excellent shipper for so early an apple, having carried to California in good condition. Flavor pleasant, subacid; a very superior apple for cooking or eating. Price of large size trees, 50 cents each.

NOTHING THAT PAYS so well as a well-kept apple orchard. I was talking with a farmer a few days ago who has no particular orchard, his apple trees being scattered about his farm beside the fences and in the stone heaps. Many of the trees were grafted and have been well cared for, but for the past three years he has sold considerably over 100 barrels of choice fruit per year from these trees and he always gets the top prices for them. This farm is uneven and rocky but the soil is rich and well adapted to fruit, and if every foot of it was in apple orchard it would bring in more than double the money it now does, and it is now a good paying farm. There is a large and ever increasing demand for choice winter apples, and there certainly never will be a less demand for well grown fruit, and while we cannot grow all the kinds, we can grow the Baldwin here to perfection, as well as many other choice varieties.

One thousand apple trees can be planted on twenty acres of land, and if properly managed the orchard should be producing at the rate of at least one barrel per tree at ten years from planting and the yield will steadily increase from this time on for many years.

The land need not "go to waste" while the trees are growing. Some forage crop should be grown and the land pastured with sheep or hogs.

GREEN'S BIG FOUR APPLES.

American Blush, Winter; Banana, Winter; Fanny, Late Summer; Lord Nelson, Mid-Winter.

Price, 25 cents each. Price of other kinds, 5 to 6 feet, 18 cents each.



AMERICAN BLUSH—THE BEST WINTER APPLE. (See Description Below.)

There is no winter apple superior as a market or dessert fruit, to the American Blush. It stands at the head, absolutely, of all winter apples. It is of medium to large size, oblate, beautiful crimson on yellow skin, superlative quality, hardy and productive. The flesh of the American Blush is of a crisp and tender character, juicy, aromatic, and the most tempting of all apples. Once eaten one cannot forget the peculiar delicacy and attractiveness of this highly flavored variety. Not only is it attractive in appearance and flavor, but it is remarkably reliable in bearing—every year in many localities. Where other varieties have failed year after year, American Blush has yielded large crops of remarkable fruit. Season, November to January. We make a specialty of this splendid apple because we realize its value to our patrons. There are other good varieties, but **none that will give our friends better returns** for a winter fruit. As a dessert fruit, cooking fruit, for shipment to nearby markets, or for exportation to England, it will be found an **excellent variety**, bearing when other varieties grow no fruit.



WINTER BANANA APPLE
FINEST TABLE APPLE IN THE WORLD
BEARS FRUIT AT TWO YEARS OLD.

Winter Banana Apple.—New, excellent. The name is most appropriate, as it has a delightful banana perfume. Charles A. Green pronounces it to be the **handsomest** apple that he ever saw. Fruit keeps well till spring; the color is a striking red blush on a deep yellow ground. It is of large size and very showy in appearance, roundish, inclining to conical, stalks three-fourths of an inch long, cavity moderate, apex shallow. Originated in Indiana. Our stock came direct from the originator. Both grafts and 3-year-old trees of this grand apple produced abundantly on our grounds at Green's nursery in past seasons. We are much pleased with it. It is a splendid grower.

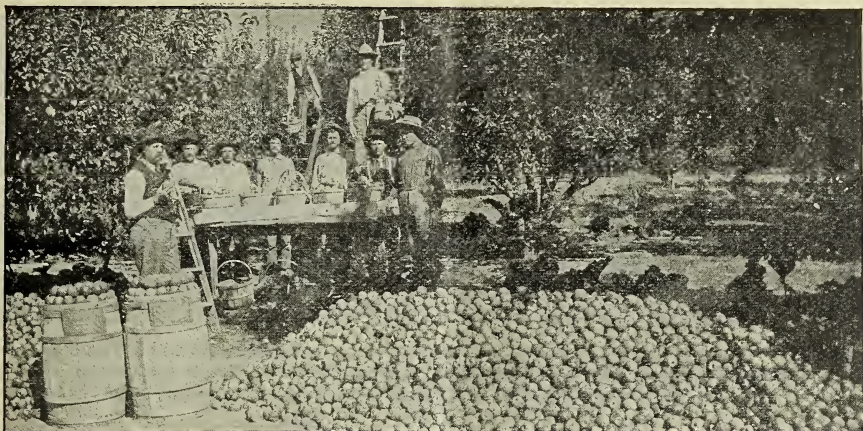
Prices for trees of Green's Big Four Apples—American Blush, Banana, Fanny and Lord Nelson—first-class trees, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12. Other varieties of apple trees, see next pages, price for 5 to 6 foot trees, 2 to 3 years old, 18 cents each.

Lord Nelson Apple.

—This superb apple is known as the Blenheim Pippin in Canada and Blenheim Orange in England, where it originated. We have been fruiting this remarkable apple at Green's fruit farm for the past ten years. It is a regular bearer of large, handsome, reddish apples of good quality, desirable for dessert or for cooking purposes. The flesh is yellow, crisp, juicy, tender and highly flavored. Its season is early winter, being at its best in December and January, but we have kept it much later. The tree is of handsome form and a good, rapid grower.



Fanny Apple.—The handsomest of all late summer or early fall apples, and the **finest in quality**. Also beautiful in form and of good size. Fanny was recommended to me by the lamented Charles Downing, who sent me specimens which delighted me beyond expression. He pronounced it the queen of apples. It is of a dark, rich crimson color; firm, juicy, agreeable subacid. The tree is a vigorous grower and productive; originated in Pennsylvania. Trees on our grounds have fruited many seasons. Very desirable as a dessert fruit. We predict for it a great future. J. S. Gaylord, Kan., writes. "My Fanny trees are healthy, thrifty, grow well in orchard, produce good crops of fine apples. Bore when w had no other good apples."



BEN DAVIS APPLE.

There is no apple that has more friends than Ben Davis on account of its hardiness, productiveness, beauty (fine red winter) and endurance in shipping. Its quality varies. Often it is of good quality, then again not so good, but it is always fair, beautiful, and always sells well. More trees of Ben Davis are sold than of any other variety. The Pomological Department says: "Ben Davis is supposed to have originated in Virginia. It was widely distributed before 1850, and has grown in favor through the tier of states westward from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. It is excellent for cooking. The tree is vigorous and productive, the fruit large and handsome, bears handling well and keeps well until March in ordinary storage, and stands cold storage and long shipments well." Price, 18c. each.

Stark Apple.—This has been a great favorite in Ohio, and its success there has caused a large demand for it elsewhere. It seems to succeed in many other states. It is a large, yellowish apple, brightly striped with red, and it is highly esteemed for its long keeping qualities. Season, winter.

—Jno. J. Thomas has described this popular apple as follows: Large, roundish, slightly conical, obtuse, very regular; greenish yellow, striped and mottled faintly with dull red; stalk short, basin very wide and deep, rim obtuse; flavor sub-acid, or rather acid, not rich. A long keeper. Shoots slender. Cultivated as a market apple in Southern Ohio.

Rome Beauty Apple.—This is a large and handsome apple, almost entirely covered with bright red. It is an apple of high quality.

The flesh is tender, juicy and highly flavored. It is a popular apple over a wide range of country, particularly in the West, where it is prized on account of its hardiness and productiveness, large size and peculiar beauty. Season, early winter, keeping until March with attention. Rome

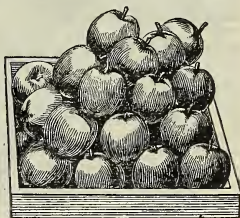
Beauty sells in the market at the highest price, often at \$5.00, or more, per barrel. It is exceedingly productive with a tendency to overbear. This is one of the most reliable apples, second only to Ben Davis in that respect, and should be largely planted. It is particularly successful in Ohio, New York, Arkansas, North Carolina, Colorado and adjacent states. It is a late bloomer. 18c. each.

Winesap Apple.—Winesap is also supposed to come from New Jersey. It does well as far south as Virginia, and westward from there, and has recently been largely planted in parts of California and Rocky Mountain apple districts. The tree is moderately vigorous, an open grower, an early bearer and very productive, but liable to overbear. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, of a dark yellow, mostly covered with dark red, sometimes veined with russet. The quality is good for market, cooking or eating, and as the skin is rather thick and tough, it keeps well when properly handled, and is at its best in Virginia, Tennessee and Kansas from January to March. 18c. each.

York Imperial Apple.—This fine, large, red, winter apple has rapidly leaped into favor of late,

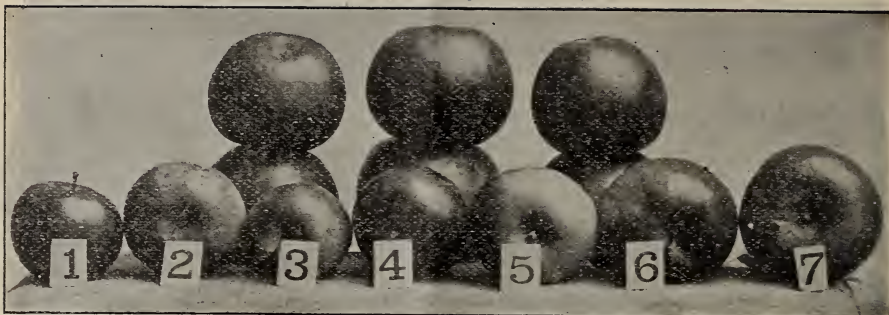
and on account of its beauty has been in demand for shipment to Europe. Prof. Van Deman and other experts are loud in its praise. It succeeds over a wide range of country. It comes into bearing at four years from planting, bears regularly and heavily. The foliage and fruit are remarkably free from scab.

The fruit is of medium size, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth, skin yellow and almost wholly covered with two shades of red, the darker one disposed in distinct stripes; basin deep, cavity deep and narrow; stem short; flesh yellow, juicy, firm, sub-acid, good; season, late winter. A good shipper, bringing highest prices. The American Pomological Department says: "York Imperial originated early in this century in York, Pa., and was sent out as Johnson's Fine Winter at first, but Downing gave it its present name. It has long been a leading market variety in Pa., Maryland and Virginia, and since 1880 has become a leader through the middle western states. The tree is productive, and the fruit medium to large, in color light yellow, washed and striped with red, skin thin but tough, flesh crisp and juicy, and good to very good in quality; at its best from November to February." 18c. each.



From Tennessee, recently introduced to the general public. The original tree, over 50 years old, is still vigorous and bearing, though mutilated by storms. The young trees show great vigor of growth, come to bearing very young, and are very productive. Fruit large, roundish, somewhat flattened; color dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, crisp, aromatic, sub-acid and juicy. It is a VERY LATE KEEPER, rich and of excellent quality. Thought to be a cross between Winesap and Limbertwig, combining the good qualities of each. Its full size, showy appearance, long keeping and splendid shipping qualities, together with its excellent flavor, render it very valuable as a market or family variety.

Price, 18 cents each for first-class trees, 2 to 3 years old, 4 to 5 feet high; 5 to 7 feet high, 20 cents each; for all apple trees on this page and succeeding pages (except Bismarck.)



The top layer of apples, also the apples beneath these, are American Blush. The others are numbered—No. 1, Fameuse Apple; No. 2, Rome Beauty; No. 3, Jonathan; No. 4, Cravenstein; No. 5, Banana; No. 6, York Imperial; No. 7, Jacob's Sweet. 18c. each.



Jonathan Apple. This handsome and fine flavored red apple has long been a favorite, succeeding far west, as it is very hardy. The Jonathan originated in Woodstock, N. Y., and was exhibited as early as 1829, and sometimes called the New Spitzenberg. It has a better reputation in the West than in New England and New York, and does well in many of the

Western States and in the mountain orchards on the Pacific Coast. Though an autumn and early winter fruit, except in the northern districts, it keeps well in cold storage. The apple is a clear, whitish yellow, thickly covered with clear red stripes, of medium size, but very handsome, and one of the best in eating quality. As the flesh is tender and the skin thin, it bruises very easily and requires much care in picking and handling. 18c.

Cravenstein Apple.—Jno. J. Thomas says the flesh is tender, juicy, very rich, sub-acid, high flavored; mid-autumn, productive, handsome and excellent; fine in all localities; shoots strong, becoming smooth and shining, ascending; fruit rather large, roundish, slightly oblate, obtusely and obscurely ribbed, surface a little wavy; striped and splashed with bright red on a yellow ground; stalk three-quarters of an inch long; cavity rather deep, calyx large, basin deep, narrow.

Wealthy Apple.—This is a beautiful hardy winter apple, originating in Minnesota. It is gaining popularity each year on account of **beauty and quality**, as well as its **hardiness**. It is productive and an acquisition almost everywhere. Fruit large, roundish, skin smooth, oily, covered with a dark red. Flesh white, tender, juicy, vinous, sub-acid; quality very good. This is one of the few most desirable varieties for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, as well as the Eastern and Middle States. In season it differs somewhat, according to locality; in New York and neighboring states its season is December to February, and earlier in others. 18c. each.

Jacob's Sweet.—Large, showy, rich yellow; good quality; long keeping winter apple. This is often seen now at exhibitions and always attracts attention. It is very large, free from blemishes, and a beautiful as well as a good variety. 18c. each.

—Large, light crimson with splashes and stripes of dark crimson. Fine grained, good, mild. Does well even in severe Colorado, which tests its hardiness. A. W. Poole, of Arkansas, says: "a beautiful and good apple." "No painting can excel its beauty; an apple finer than the pictures in nurserymen's plate books," says Eli Minch, N. J.

Season December to March. It is a good keeper, and this with its remarkable beauty and superior quality makes it a valuable apple. It is also productive. An apple that succeeds alike in New Jersey, Arkansas and Colorado must indeed be a rare acquisition.

is recommended for the north as hardy as Ben Davis, also for the Central States and for Southern States. Apple trees are to nurserymen what sugar is to the grocer. Everybody wants to plant apple trees. But little profit is made on apple trees, but no nursery could be conducted without them. We offer the largest list of valuable varieties that we have seen in any catalogue in the United States.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB APPLE.

This is probably one of the best of all crab apples, popular over the entire country. It is perfectly hardy everywhere and an immense bearer, yielding large crops every year. It is also a rapid grower and often bears fruit three years after planting. The color of this crab apple is as bright red as the brightest red rose. As I have been driving by these trees in farmers' yards, filled with fruit, from the distance they seemed to look like red roses. These trees were beautiful objects when thus laden with bright red apples. The fruit of this crab is held in great esteem by housewives for making jelly, pickles and preserves. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble. It is especially valuable for cider. At our fruit farm the past season we could not supply the demand for these apples. Wherever our salesmen went they were besieged with inquiries for Transcendent crab apples. We have generally been able to supply the demand, but this year could not do so although our trees bore heavily. I have seen these trees so heavily laden they would have to be propped up to prevent their breaking down. The fruit is fair and perfect, with scarcely a blemish. Price, 18c. each.

—This is a beautiful dark red, winter apple, of large size. Baxter is a rare variety which we do not find in any of the catalogues. It has been thoroughly tested in Western Virginia, and has been found to be of great value as an orchard apple for commercial purposes as well as for family use. The tree is a good upright grower, with healthy leaf. This should be included in all collections, and should be tested for commercial orcharding. Where it is known the supply of trees is not equal to the demand.

Gloria Mundi.—Largest apple in the world. Its only fault, says one, is its large size. It is too large. There is a bearing tree of Gloria Mundi apple at our fruit farm. It bears regularly nearly every season. The fruit is large and uniformly fair and free from defects or worms. It is a handsome apple, skin and flesh almost white. Quality enticing, mild sub-acid, with quince flavor; it is a late fall apple, keeping into early winter. It sells at high prices, owing to its fine appearance and large size. It is an abundant bearer here, and I have always regarded it as of peculiar value. I am pleased to learn that it succeeds over a wide range of country. I have budded Gloria Mundi apple into the nursery rows where it makes a fine upright growth. The foliage is large and healthy. —C. A. GREEN. Price, 18 cents each.

King.—(King of Tompkins Co.)—A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower, good bearer and hardy. The King succeeds well in Western New York, and on account of its color and firmness is one of the most desirable for distant shipping. 18 cents each.

Baldwin Apple.—Too well known to need lengthy description. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich; tree vigorous, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan this is one of the **most profitable sorts**. Season December to March. 18 cents each.

Pound Sweet.—Sweet apples sell for larger prices than sour, owing to their scarcity. Pound Sweet has been a most profitable and productive apple with us. It is of large size, remarkably free from scab or insect depredations, has a pleasant quince flavor, juicy and crisp. It is **enormously productive** and with us gives more barrels of fruit than very many other market apples. Season November to January. 18 cents each.

Yellow Transparent.—Unlike most Russian apples, this is of superior quality, remarkably early, of large size, and beautiful. But the feature that makes it particularly desirable is, it is excessively hardy and can be safely planted in the most severe climate. It is also productive and bears at an early age. Two year trees bore in the nursery rows on our grounds, and orchard trees bear abundantly every season. On account of earliness, size, beauty, quality, firmness, productiveness and early bearing, it is one of the most desirable early apples. Dr. Hoskins says: "Not only for the north but southward it is becoming extremely popular as an early market apple." Price, 18 cents each.

Rhode Island Greening.—This is an enormous bearer, and bears regularly every year. Season, winter. Those who buy trees of Greening must not expect straight trees, for they will not grow straight with the best treatment that the nurseryman can give. Here is a question that tree planters should understand. All varieties do not grow equally straight. While the Spy, Wealthy, Baldwin and Ben Davis may be as straight as the ramrod of a gun, the Greening, Fameuse and a few other varieties are naturally a little crooked in growth. However, such trees tend to become straight with age; therefore, while there may be quite a bend in the Greening tree when planted, after ten years it will not be perceptible. 18c. each.

Twenty Ounce Apple.—We had specimens of this apple this season which weighed one and a half pounds. There is no larger apple, unless it is the Gloria Mundi. It is a popular apple in Western New York, and is more often seen on fruit stands than any other fall apple. It is quite acid, of moderate quality, but valuable for cooking. The tree is not hardy enough for the Northwest. 18c. each.

Wagner Apple.—This apple is not excelled in beauty by any fruit. As grown here it is a bright red over the entire surface, and above medium in size. Thomas describes it as follows: "Oblate, obscurely ribbed, shaded and indistinctly striped with pale red, and a full deep red in the sun, on warm yellow ground; often streaked with russet; cavity wide, rather obtuse; basin even, rather large; flesh yellowish, fine grained, tender, compact, mild, sub-acid, aromatic, excellent. Ripens through winter. A native of New York. Succeeds well at the West. An early bearer." 18c.

—Produces fruit of the largest size. It is a late variety and valuable for its lateness. The fruit is a brilliant crimson, very attractive. The large size and beauty of this crab combined with its hardness makes it of peculiar value.

—This is one of the most beautiful red winter apples. Years ago we were presented with a basket of these apples, and were so delighted with their beauty and flavor we began to propagate them. It is a rare apple and is offered in but few catalogues. The fruit is of good size, conical oblate in form.

McIntosh Red Apple.—This is a hardy early winter apple, originating in Canada, which has become exceedingly popular of late. In size it is above medium, roundish, rich red and light yellow skin. It is a juicy, sub-acid apple. Northern fruit growers should plant this hardy variety. 18c. each.

Sutton Beauty.—This superior and beautiful winter apple has leaped into favor of late on its merits. S. D. Willard, the New York expert, has said a good word for it at all the horticultural meetings, and others who have tested it pronounce it a good all round apple, one that commands fancy prices, yet yields well. Fruit medium or above, roundish, oblate, conic; waxen yellow, shaded, mottled and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy; sprightly, sub-acid. November to February. 18c.



NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY.

Hicks' American Mulberry.—One of the best; hardy; fruit of excellent quality; ripe from June 15 to September 20. Mulberry trees are recognized as the most ornamental tree for lawn or street. It is surprising that this noble tree is not more generally planted when we consider its value as a shade tree and the abundance of its sweet, berry-like fruit. Prof. L. H. Bailey says: "The mulberry is grown for fruit, ornament, hedges and small timber, as well as for silk. It merits more general attention, especially as a fruit-bearing tree. The fruit is excellent for dessert, and it may be used for making jellies and preserves. It is also good food for poultry and for swine." Price, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

Russian Mulberry.—Hardy, rapid growing timber tree of value: useful in silk culture. Fruit abundant, small and sweet; fruits on very small trees. The Russian mulberry is the hardiest of all mulberries, and very valuable. We have several trees upon our Rochester place and they are loaded with fruit every year, remaining in fruit for three or four weeks. The chickens are particularly fond of this fruit, which drops early and is picked up quickly by the fowls. The Russian mulberry is a profitable tree to grow if only for chicken feed, since chickens are so fond of the fruit and thrive so well upon it. One large mulberry tree will furnish, perhaps, ten bushels or more of mulberries, which cost absolutely nothing, since the tree itself is beautiful and furnishes an attractive shade.

Price, 4 to 5 feet, well branched, 25 cents each.

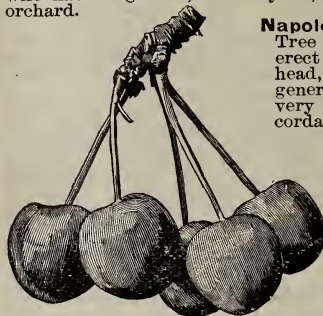


Bismarck is a new apple attracting considerable attention. It is an attractive apple in color and shape, the skin being a bright yellow covered on one side with bright carmine. The principal feature of the Bismarck which recommends it to many people is that it bears fruit at a very early age on small trees.

"On a transplanted two-year-old standard tree were counted 26 handsome apples." The usually guarded *Gardener's Chronicle*, of London, said last fall that 18½ rods were covered with Bismarck trees, two years old, on Doucin stock. They were planted in nursery rows about three feet apart, the plants about a foot apart. Many of them had 11, a few 12, large fruits upon them. The fruit is said to be of large size, specimens having been grown weighing nearly two pounds each. The color is described as of a deep orange yellow shading to red. The flesh is yellow, tender, juicy and of good quality. The claim is made that it keeps all winter. 50 cents each for 2 year old, 4 foot trees.

Cherry Trees and Cherry Tree Prices.—We have some smaller cherry trees. No one can sell cherry trees at low prices this season. There are but few cherry trees in any part of the United States. We have some cherry trees of the varieties named on this and following page, of smaller sizes, 3 to 4 feet high, branched, which we can sell at lower prices than are named on these pages. If you want these smaller cherry trees, please write to us for particulars. They are good trees and will give good results.

Windsor Cherry.—Tree upright, vigorous and rapid grower; leaves large. Fruit large, roundish oblong, very firm, juicy, mottled red; flesh pinkish, sometimes streaked. Quality good, heavy bearer. The most desirable late cherry, either in the firm or tender-fleshed varieties. It hangs a long time and does not rot badly. No new cherry of recent years has attracted so much attention, owing to its large size, beautiful dark color, almost black; its firmness, its qualifications as a shipper, and its excellent eating qualities. The variety has been recommended by John J. Thomas, Patrick Barry, S. D. Willard, and others of the most prominent fruit growers of this country who have given it a thorough trial, and have found it unexcelled by any variety for home use and for market. It originated in the cold, severe climate of Canada. While we cannot recommend it as being hardy enough for the northwest, where nothing but the Early Richmond type succeeds, it is a great success in Western New York and throughout the Middle States. The tree combines attractiveness as a lawn tree, with beautiful shade, and is exceedingly beautiful when in blossom, or laden with its delicious crop of fruit. It should be planted by all who have a garden, a door-yard, a lawn or an orchard.



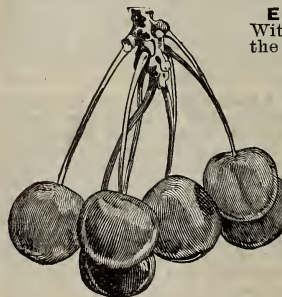
Napoleon Cherry.—

Tree medium size, erect with roundish head, fruit borne generally in twos; very large, oblong cordate; light lemon yellow with red cheek in the sun. Flesh very hard, brittle, colorless, reddish at stone.

Stem medium length, stout, in a moderately

deep, even cavity. Good; excellent bearer. Ripe about June 20th. The Napoleon Bigarreau is probably the most desirable light colored cherry for market purposes. Its hard flesh and large size make it a good shipper and an attractive fruit when placed in small packages.

Centennial Cherry.—A large, light colored sweet cherry; flesh very firm, making it one of the most valuable of the sweet varieties for shipping. Resembles Napoleon in appearance, of which it is a seedling, but is larger and more oblate in form. Tree a handsome grower. Its sweetness is very pronounced, being exceedingly sugary. Its briskness and honeyed sweetness make it a desirable table fruit, but its great value is in its firmness, which makes it probably the best shipping cherry yet introduced. Ripens in midseason. Professor H. E. Van Deman says of the Centennial: "Fruit very firm and of good flavor. This seems to be an improvement on Napoleon Bigarreau."



English Morello.—

Without doubt one of the most valuable of this class. Easily grown, generally producing a heavy crop. Fruit dark red, quality good, with a rich, acid flavor; late. Tree very hardy, and recommended for extremely cold latitudes.

Professor Budd says that a cherry orchard planted thickly in rows running north has

done better than those planted in the usual way.

"Like a double cherry, we grew together, seeming parted, but yet a union in partition, two lovely berries on one stem."

Smaller Cherry Trees, branched, 25 cents each. All others 35 cents each.



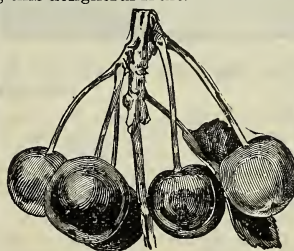
GREEN'S TARTARIAN CHERRY.

In front of our Rochester house are two black cherry trees which are something of a wonder to all who see them. These trees never fail to bear a heavy crop of fine fruit. The trees are perhaps forty years old. They have reached an age when most cherry trees begin to fail and to become unproductive, but these trees are as productive as in their earlier years. A notable peculiarity of the fruit upon these trees is that it remains upon the trees in an eatable condition for nearly three weeks. I have never known cherries to remain so long upon the trees. The fruit from these trees sells in the market more readily than any other fruit we are acquainted with. It is accepted by our marketmen as the Black Tartarian. It has much the appearance of the Black Tartarian, and yet we have never known that good old variety to remain so long in perfect condition upon the trees, which is a desirable feature in prolonging the season for family use. We call it Green's Tartarian cherry, not to indicate that it is a new variety, but to indicate that it is what it is represented to be—a superior strain of the Black Tartarian. Notice that in certain years cherry trees are high, while other trees are low in price. This year cherry trees are high and scarce, but standard and dwarf pears are low in price. It is therefore a good time now to plant pear trees, and perhaps less cherries. But if you wish only a few cherry trees a few cents in price will not deter you from planting this delightful fruit.



EARLY RICHMOND.

Early Richmond Cherry.—An early, red, magnificent cherry, very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best. "If I could plant but one cherry it would be Early Richmond," says *American Agriculturist*. "For Illinois,



REDUCED SIZE.

Montmorency Cherry.—Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Hardy and productive. This variety seems to be almost as popular as the Early Richmond. We seldom have trees enough to supply the demand. Canning houses like this variety. You

I know of no cherry but Early Richmond that can be relied upon for market. For home use the Montmorency is valuable," says A. G. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite. I have at our fruit farm two rows and a half of Early Richmond cherry trees, each row containing about forty trees.

cannot make a mistake in planting it. "For home use the Montmorency is valuable," says A. G. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. It is a safe, reliable, worthy favorite.

Additional varieties of cherries, Dyehouse, Louis Philippe, Schmidt Bigarreau, Olivet and Gov. Wood.

Prices for Cherry Trees.—All kinds named on these pages, 35 cents each. If you want 50 or 100 trees write for price.



CHAMPION PEACH—BEST IN QUALITY, HARDY IN BUD, VERY PRODUCTIVE.

I have been watching this new peach for several years with great interest. This year I went to a Rochester, N. Y., orchard to see it again fruiting. The trees were far too heavily laden with fruit to produce the finest specimens, and yet one-half of the peaches had been removed early in the season. Mr Charlton considers this one of the most valuable early peaches in existence. It has proved here to be exceedingly hardy in bud and wood, thus it has not failed to fruit in any season, which is quite remarkable so far north as Rochester.

It is an early peach, ripening at Rochester, N. Y., in August. It is a vigorous grower, with healthy foliage. Healthy foliage means a good deal for a peach tree. I saw one peach tree budded to Alexander, and to another variety on the opposite side, and my attention was called to the difference in vigor and health of foliage of the two varieties, Alexander being far more vigorous and thrifty. The foliage on any fruit tree is a matter of great importance. There are varieties of apples which have bright, leathery, dark green leaves, which seem to be able to withstand almost any climate, disease or insect without serious injury, while other varieties of apples in the same orchard may have the leaves seriously affected by fungus, etc.

The Champion peach is of the highest quality, exceedingly rich and juicy. It is a white peach with beautiful red cheek, roundish in shape, and absolutely a freestone peach. It has a pronounced peachy flavor seldom found. It is full of rich, aromatic juice. Aside from its superior quality and productiveness its hardness in bud makes it a favorite, for it will bear fruit regularly farther north than most varieties. It seems to be proof against cold winters. It also has such a vast store of vitality as enables it to resist attacks that destroy some other varieties. I have a high opinion of this peach.

CHAS. A. GREEN.

Price for trees, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per 12,

CREAM OF THE OLDER PEACHES.

Triumph Peach.—This is the earliest peach in the world, and, most remarkable of all, nearly a freestone variety. Up to this time all early peaches have been clingstones, and the hope of peach growers has been that a new variety must be discovered which was early and parted freely from the pit. This seems to have been secured in the Triumph. Mr. P. J. Berckmans, Pres. American Pomological Society, seems to have great confidence in this peach and has ordered several thousand trees. This splendid peach has fruited at Rochester, N. Y., this season. It is partially a freestone, not quite so. It is all that has been claimed for it—better than Greensboro, and best of all very early varieties.—C. A. GREEN. Price for trees same as older varieties.



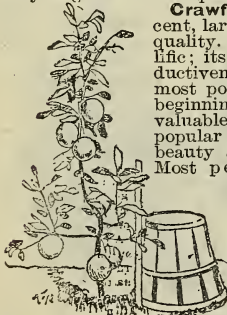
Elberta Peach.—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavored, flesh yellow; freestone. Season medium early, following quick upon Early Crawford. This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Fruit of Elberta was quoted from one-third to one-half higher than any other variety of its season in New York and other leading markets the past season. The Georgia Peach King planted 60,000 in an orchard of 100,000. This tree is an excellent grower, strong and healthy, and very productive. Our Chas. A. Green has seen it in the North and South and is convinced that this variety is an excellent one in every way.

RONEY'S POINT, W. Va., October 10, 1898.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co: We had a crop of Elberta peaches from trees bought of you. They were very large and fine in quality.

W. E. F.

Crawford's Early.—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productivity makes it one of the most popular varieties. Season beginning of September. This valuable peach has long been a popular favorite for large size, beauty and quality of fruit. Most people when they buy peaches ask for Crawford's, knowing but little about any other variety. In past years this was the earliest peach, but now much earlier kinds are known, hence it is about mid-season in ripening. Everybody who plants peach trees plants more



YOUNG CRAWFORD TREE IN BEARING.

or less Early Crawford. It is of high quality and possessed of great beauty. It is also a heavy cropper. Indeed, the fruit needs to be thinned in many instances. Of late we have learned that by thinning the peach early we increase the size, quality and beauty of those which are left, and still have as many bushels of fruit as though all had been left on the tree.

Foster.—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, a good flavor. Resembles Crawford's Early, but is a few days earlier; freestone.

Crosby Frost-Proof Peach.

A fine, handsome yellow peach, with remarkably small pit, that bears regular crops north of the peach belt. Quality delicious; season follows quickly after Early Crawford. Crosby is now so well known that it will be no experiment planting it. It has been planted in nearly all peach-growing States, and is spoken of in the highest terms. Many large orchards of this variety have been planted the past season. The *Rural New Yorker*, *Country Gentleman*, *American Cultivator*, *American Agriculturist*, and other leading horticultural and agricultural papers, have continually drawn attention to it by very favorable comments. The strongest claim for its superiority made over other varieties is the frost-proof character of its fruit-buds. For eleven successive years Crosby has not failed to fruit abundantly, many times when all other varieties failed. This quality alone is worth considering by all who have failed to get a crop of fruit. If any variety of peach can be called frost proof, there is no doubt that Crosby is deserving that honor. The more we see of the Crosby peach the more we become impressed with its excellent qualities.



Crawford's Late.—A superb yellow peach, very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of the peach season. Season last of September. Not a very late peach—its season is just right. Largest of all older kinds at Green's fruit farm. It does not overbear, thus does not need thinning. Its quality is superb.



Additional Varieties.—Hill's Chili, Mt. Rose, Old Mixon, Stump.

CAPITAL PEACH.—LARGEST AND BEST LATE PEACH KNOWN.

K. A. Orvis, originator of the Capital peach, says: "Capital peach combines the flavor of Crawford and Elberta, but is larger. I had specimens that measured 10 1/2 inches in circumference. I sent buds to T. T. Lyon, Michigan, and sent fruit to the Ohio Experiment Station, also to the United States Pomological Division at Washington, D. C."

Prices of this new peach, Capital, first-class trees, large size, 25 cents. Medium size, 20c. each.

ALL KINDS

of trees,
vines and
plants for garden, orchard, vineyard, small fruit farm or park. If you do not see what you want write us about it. Read our guarantee, stock true to name on first page. Trees for cemeteries.

Prices for strong peach trees of all kinds, not otherwise priced, 15c. each, \$1.25 per 12,



Wilder Early Pears. From photograph, reduced in size.



WILDER EARLY PEARS.—Above photograph is greatly reduced in size. This valuable early variety was introduced by Green's Nursery Co. The tree is a vigorous grower, productive and hardy. The fruit is handsome, yellow with red sides. Flesh tender and melting, vinous and refreshing. Season July and August. The best of its season.

"Wilder Pear is handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, very good."—ELLWANGER & BARRY.

"It has come to stay."—HON. H. E. VANDEMAN.

"Good, handsome, pleasant."—JOHN J. THOMAS.

"Larger and juicier than any of the earlier pears growing here."—THOMAS MEEHAN.

The Wilder Early Pear pleases all because: First, the tree looks well; it is a good grower. Second, it produces a crop early; two year grafts at the nursery and trees four years old produce a lot of fruit. Third, the quality of the fruit is the best. Fourth, one does not have to wait until frost to get it. It ripens August 1st or before, in warmer localities than ours. Fifth, it is so productive—we remember one branch bearing 27 perfect specimens. Sixth, it is handsome in appearance. And lastly, it is hardy. A patron in Vermont, where the mercury goes far below zero, writes as follows: "I had Wilder Early Pear standing in the open field with other varieties, all supposed to be hardy, and whereas the latter were badly injured by the severe winter, *Wilder Early* came through *alive and bright to the tip*." We have never claimed size as one of its qualifications. Its early ripening, its productiveness, high quality, vigorous and healthy growth are the principal qualities we have claimed for it, in addition to its long keeping qualifications, but the last two seasons we are agreeably surprised at its size. We sent specimens to a leading nursery firm in Ohio, who sent us word that they were "surprised to

see Wilder Early so large, as they had supposed that it was a small pear." Again, in the same year, a patron who procured a tree when it was first introduced, sent us by mail three fine specimens, calling to our attention that they were grown on trees procured of us and that the tree bore much larger fruit than expected. The size of the pears sent us was about the same as any average Bartlett.



Old and young are surprised at the early bearing and productiveness of Wilder Early Pear.



CUT SHOWS ROW OF YOUNG BEARING PEAR TREES ONE-HALF MILE LONG, AND ROADWAY THROUGH GREEN'S NURSERY WHICH EXTENDS THREE OR MORE MILES.

PEAR CULTURE.

Standard Pear trees planted 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarf 10 to 12 feet apart each way, is considered a good distance for planting, but where land is scarce, trees can be set thicker in the row and trees cut out when grown so that roots or branches interfere. The soil for a pear orchard should be somewhat clayey, and yet a rich, sandy soil will produce fine pears. The land should be kept cultivated. It is not uncommon for the pear orchard of fifteen acres to yield from three to five thousand dollars. I have in mind an orchard of this size which has aggregated eight thousand dollars for five years, an average of two thousand dollars a year, and smaller orchards would yield large profits per acre. I know of a pear orchard of two thousand trees, the first crop of which sold for four thousand dollars, and the next for thirteen thousand six hundred eighty-four dollars. Do not plant pear orchards expecting enormous profits, but plant them expecting that the pear trees will yield at least double the clear net profit of any ordinary farm crop. They will give much

larger yield. The value of a dozen or more pear trees about the home garden or in the fence corners of the field, is ten fold greater than that of any commercial orchard, for they make home attractive and furnish a daily supply for the family which would not otherwise be secured.

BARTLETT PEAR.—Successful as Standard or Dwarf.—Standard Bartlett are even better than Dwarf. What the Concord is among grapes, the Baldwin among apples, the Crawford among peaches is the Bartlett among pears. The demand upon nurseries for Bartlett trees exceeds those of all other varieties. No fruit has attained the popularity of the Bartlett without good reason. Trees of both Standard and Dwarf bear very soon after planting. They also bear abundantly and the fruit is attractive to the eye as well as to the taste. It is the **most popular pear**, both for home use and the market, that the world has ever known. It is buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. The tree is vigorous and rapid in growth. Its season is September. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size and will ripen and color beautifully and be of good quality. Many people remove half of the fruit in August, ripening this for market, thus relieving the tree of its strain and securing larger fruit from that which remains upon the tree. As the Bartlett is liable to overbear, nearly half of the fruit should be removed early in the season when about the size of a hickory nut. If this is done and the trees are kept in cultivated soil and well fertilized they will bear profitable crops of the finest specimens imaginable. All pears should always be picked before fully ripe to secure best quality.



This small cut shows Bartlett from photo. All grown on tree three feet high in my garden. The largest Bartlett I ever saw.—C. A. GREEN.





Clapp's Favorite Pear.—Standard and Dwarf

—A profitable early variety; a prolific and early bearer; does well on quince. Season, August, earlier than Bartlett. This is without doubt the most productive pear in cultivation. Every tree on our grounds, whether in the fence corner or in the cultivated orchard, bears profusely every year. The past season the limbs had to be propped up. Every limb was a veritable rope of pears. A splendid pear resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous, either as standard or dwarf. Care should be taken to pick the fruit ten days before it ripens upon the tree. This is a newish pear, very large, remarkably beautiful and a prolific bearer. **No collection is complete without it.** Larger than Bartlett and has a handsome, red side.



Flemish Beauty.

—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. Season, Sept. and Oct. Needs

an open, sunny location on well drained soil for best results. In reply to an inquiry from McDonough Co., Ill., the secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society writes: "If I could plant but one pear in your section it would be Flemish Beauty, as it will produce more bushels than any other kind. Kieffer is comparatively free from blight and promises well, but I have not seen enough of it to recommend it very positively. The Illinois State Horticultural Society recommends the following list: Tyson, Seckel, Kieffer, Flemish Beauty and Howell.

It is wrong to bring up children in a home barren of beauty and healthful fruit. A fine tree is a great object lesson. It has value as a home for birds—those neglected friends of the farmer—and has effects upon the soil and the air. What a blooming orchard this world would soon become if each one of us would plant a tree in the barren scorched lot, that oft times surrounds the rented house.

Lawrence.—Late Winter Pear.—Standard and Dwarf.—Size medium to large, obovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant, aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the best winter pears and one that should be in every collection, whether for home use or market. It succeeds well either on the pear or quince. Though not over large and showy, its excellent quality and productiveness places it high in the estimation of all our pear growers. In ten or a dozen lists recommended by horticultural societies and leading horticulturists in different States, Lawrence is named as one of the best varieties. Season, December.



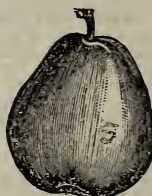
Clairgeau Pear.—Standard and Dwarf.

—Very large, pyriform shape; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathering. Tree a free grower and early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. Its points worthy of note are beauty, large size, keeping and shipping qualities. Season, pick early in October and store until last of November.



Sheldon Pear.—"A better autumn pear does not exist."

First quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome and bears well when grown. As a standard should be more largely planted. Season, October and November. It is impossible to do justice to this noble variety either in description or illustration. One pear grower says: "It is the finest table pear in the world, and good for canning also, but not as good as Flemish Beauty, Bartlett and Louise. Picked early in September and stored in a cold cellar it will be in good order for two months. It is large and handsome, and the tree is very productive. Even the smallest pears on the tree are always delicious; so there is no waste fruit."

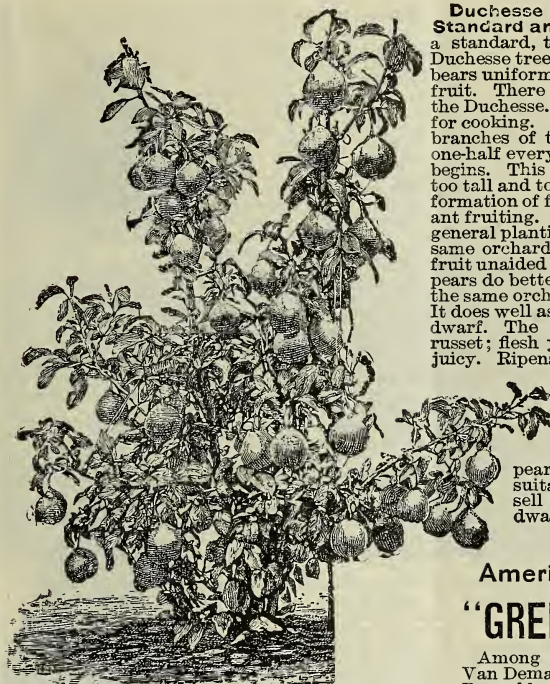


SHELDON.



Seckel Pear.—Standard and Dwarf.—The standard of excellence in the pear, small, but of the highest flavor and production, and small Seckels sell better than large, if smooth and fair. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. Season, September and October. Gives **Excellent Results**, both as standard and dwarf, succeeds well throughout the Northern, Middle and Western States.

One of the great edible luxuries of life is a supply of first rate pears properly ripened, and this is a luxury which conduces to good health, than which nothing is more desirable. A good pear orchard is a source of both employment and profit.



FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES OF PEARS.

Anjou (Beurre d' Anjou).—Standard and Dwarf.—Not excelled by any other late fall variety for market or home use. Succeeds either as a dwarf or standard. This pear should be picked and kept in a cool, dry, even temperature, say between 35 degrees and 45 degrees, and it will be in eating condition in not less than four months. People will always regard Anjou as a first-class fruit in every respect, it being hardy, a profuse bearer in proper soils, and of a flavor that to a normal palate will give satisfaction. A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.



Note what one writer in *Popular Gardening* says: "Anjou—the noblest Roman of them all. This tree is perfect in form and grows with great rapidity. The quality of the fruit is simply superb. The pear is smooth, large, light green, ripening to a lemon yellow, melting, juicy and refreshing. It should be picked in October and will keep until Christmas. It is the pear for profit."

Duchesse Pear.—(Duchesse d' Angouleme.) Standard and Dwarf.—What the Earlett pear is as a standard, the Duchesse pear is as a dwarf. The Duchesse tree has a vigorous and healthy growth, and bears uniformly heavy crops of large and attractive fruit. There is no pear in existence which out-yields the Duchesse. The fruit is prized as a dessert fruit or for cooking. Like all dwarf pears, it should have the branches of the last season's growth cut back at least one-half every fall or in the spring before the growth begins. This is necessary to prevent the trees getting too tall and top-heavy. This cutting back also induces formation of fruit-buds and promotes early and abundant fruiting. While we recommend the Duchesse for general planting, we recommend other varieties in the same orchard. While the Duchesse blossoms produce fruit unaided by other varieties, it is suspected that all pears do better when different varieties are grown in the same orchard. An excellent commercial variety. It does well as a standard, but attains perfection as a dwarf. The fruit is large, greenish yellow, often russet; flesh yellow with white, melting, buttery and juicy. Ripens mid-autumn and later. It is a variety that finds a ready sale in market. We recommend it highly, especially as a dwarf. We urge our patrons to plant at least a few dwarf trees, because they will get quick returns. Every one wishes to see the fruit of this noble pear. As a dwarf it makes a perfect tree, suitable for orchard or garden planting. We sell more Dwarf Duchesse than any other dwarf pear.

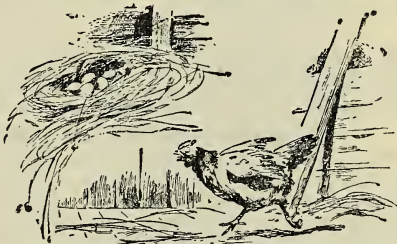
America's Greatest Fruit Paper,

"GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER"

Among our list of contributors are Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Mr. Halladay, Sister Gracious, P. C. Reynolds, etc.

It is nearly twenty years since Green's Fruit Grower was established. It is the oldest fruit growers' paper on this continent, and the only one having 50,000 subscribers. No paper ever attained this success without merit. It has been helpful in the past, and will be still more helpful in the future. As Geo. W. Campbell once said, "Its tone is good." There is nothing in Green's Fruit Grower which a father or mother would object to having children read.

GREEN'S POULTRY YARDS.



We have for several years been breeding choice poultry at our nursery farm. We have confined ourselves to the following choice breeds:

Single Comb Brown Leghorns,
White Wyandottes,
Barred Plymouth Rocks,
Pekin Ducks.

We believe these to be the most desirable fowls, taking all things into consideration.

We are prepared to sell eggs of birds in season at about the following prices, but for latest prices send for new price list: Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per 12. Drakes, \$2.00 each; pairs, \$3.50; trios, \$5.00. Green's new book, *American Poultry Keeping*, 25c.

Eggs of other fowls, \$1.50 per 12. Cockerels, \$1.50 each; pairs, \$3.00; trios, \$4.00. Write for particulars.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

(Poultry Dept.)

Rochester, N. Y.



Vermont Beauty.—A beautiful new Seedling Pear from Grand Isle, Vt., up near the Canadian line. Probably the hardest pear grown. Fruit medium size, not quite so large as Bartlett, but much larger than Seckel; skin yellow, nearly covered with bright carmine. A very handsome pear. Flesh melting and splendid quality; nearly equal to Seckel. It is certainly a beautiful and very valuable pear. The trees are very productive. Ripens in October, and being much larger than Seckel and nearly its equal in quality, and more attractive, it will certainly rate very high. Never has blighted nor winter-killed.

Kieffer Pear.—*Standard.*—The Kieffer has many admirers on account of its splendid growth of tree, productiveness, and selling well in market. For the home garden this variety will not be a favorite with all, although some like the fruit, and everybody admires the tree, which is as good an ornamental tree as ever graced a lawn or doorway. One fruit grower said: "Owing to the question of quality he thought it would not sell, but the past season buyers ran after him and sought the Kieffer." Its looks sell it. He has 1,600 trees. Those ten years from the bud were as large as Bartlett's 25 years old. The fruit hangs on well and is not liable to be blown off and is good to handle because it is hard when fit to pick. **Price of Kieffer Pear Trees**, (very scarce), 35c. each.

This is to Certify that the stock in the nursery of Green's Nursery Co., of Rochester, N. Y., was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 482 of the Laws of 1898, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or the San José scale or other dangerously injurious pest or pests.

C. A. WIETING, *Com. of Agr're.*

BARGAIN PRICES FOR STANDARD PEAR TREES.

We have a large stock of superior standard pear trees of choice varieties, which we offer at a very low price. Pears can be about as easily produced as apples. They are considered by most people a more delicious fruit than apples, and are more attractive to the eye and to the taste. I have known pear trees that have borne fruit for over fifty years. An orchard of standard pear trees is an attractive feature of any farm. A few trees planted in the city or village lot add to the value of the property and also to the beauty of the place.

Bargain Pear Prices.—We offer our superior standard pear trees, first-class, two to three years old, 5 to 6 feet high, @ 20c. each, \$2.25 per 12, 50 for \$7.50, 100 for \$15.00. Large size standard pear trees 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12, 50 for \$9.00, 100 for \$18.00. The above prices are for all varieties of standard pear trees except Bosc and Winter Nellis.

Winter Nellis Pear Trees.—This is the most valuable winter pear, keeping with care until late in the winter. Winter Nellis has to be budded or grafted on to the tops of rapid growing trees. Therefore this variety costs more than any other pear trees grown. We offer trees of the Winter Nellis pear, large size, at 35c. each, \$3.50 per 12.

Bosc Pear.—Large, best quality—trees scarce—a rare old variety; season, early winter. Price, 35c. each, \$3.25 per 12.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PEAR TREES.

Standard.—Buffum, Duchesse, Std. and Dwarf, Tyson.

FOR DWARF PEARS SEE NEXT PAGE.

Winter Nellis Pear.—This is not surpassed by any pear in quality. The cut here given is greatly reduced in size but shows the characteristics of this variety, the specimens being grown at Green's Nursery. It is not a large pear but what it lacks in size is made up in the superior quality. In color it is a rich golden russet. It may be kept all winter with care, otherwise it will ripen in December and January. Winter Nellis trees have a pendulous or weeping tendency, hence the trees have to be double-worked, that is top-grafted or top-budded on the tops of more upright growing varieties. This makes the price of trees a little higher since the expense of growing is greatly increased. No one can afford to be without a few trees of Winter Nellis and it should be included in all orchards planted for commercial purposes since it is the finest in quality of all pears. Price for strong, double-worked trees, 35c. each.



Bosc Pear.—Bosc is a large pear the size of Bartlett, deep golden yellow, with yellow flesh of a peculiar shapeshown in cut,—notice that the cut is greatly reduced in size. Bosc pear resembles Sheldon in quality, but is considered by many as superior to Sheldon and later in ripening. It is hardly surpassed by any pear in quality and its large size and productiveness make it popular wherever known. On account, however, of the difficulty of securing trees of this variety it is not largely known and comes under the head of rare varieties. We have been at a great expense to grow a good stock of the Bosc pear, which we know to be true to name, and we offer these trees with confidence that they will greatly please all who plant them. Both Bosc and Winter Nellis are far less known than their merits would warrant. I doubt that one planter in a hundred has either of these two varieties and yet there are no two varieties which can be planted with greater confidence for both home use and market. Price of Bosc pear, 35c. each for large size, double-worked; 25c. each for small size.





BLOCK OF DWARF PEAR TREES AT GREEN'S NURSERIES. HEDGE ROWS OF DWARF PEARS LOOK SOMETHING LIKE THESE ROWS.

every year heavy crops of fruit. The success of these trees and others planted like them in rows is owing to the fact that plenty of sunshine, fresh air and plant food can be secured by these trees from either side of the row, the rows being far apart, located in garden, lawn, street or field.

I advise my friends to plant rows of trees like these through their corn fields, potato fields, bean fields, lawns, gardens, or through any field which is being cultivated. Plant the trees 3 to 6 feet apart in the row, allowing long distances between the rows, say 10 or 20 rods between each row. Planted in this way there may be only three or four closely planted rows in a field of ten acres. C. A. Green has planted his fruit farm almost entirely in this manner. The rows of trees are so far apart they do not interfere in the least with plowing or cultivating, or with the growing of any kind of crop, and the amount of fruit produced in this way is astonishing. We advise the reader to plant what we call a hedge row of standard pear trees, plum trees or apple trees, assuring him it will pay.

—This large pear comes so highly recommended from the state where it originated, viz., Tennessee, and is spoken of in such glowing terms by good authorities on fruit, that we have procured a good supply of the genuine stock, believing that for a long keeping pear we have it in the Again, its immense size, single specimens sometimes weighing 1 to 1½ lbs., added to the remarkable acquisition of the absence of core, must cause it to come rapidly into favor. Not high quality.

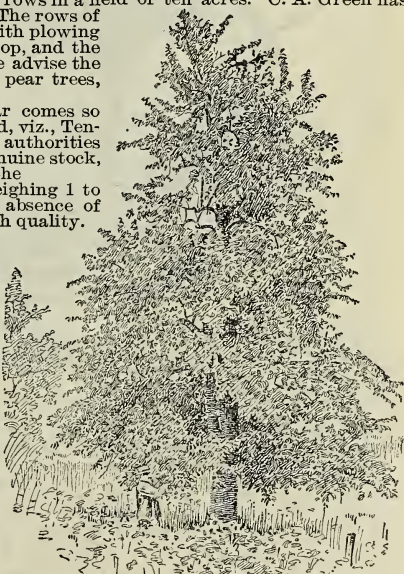


Duchesse (de Angouleme).—This is the most famous of all dwarf pear trees. It is of largest size, good grower, very productive, good quality. Orchards are often planted wholly to Duchesse, and seldom are less than one-half of the trees planted Duchesse. Therefore our supply of Duchesse is always large.

—Rather above medium size; of good quality. Tree a rapid grower; bears abundantly every year, one of the best summer pears. Trees in standard and dwarf.

Varieties of Dwarf Pear.—All varieties of pear do not succeed as dwarfs. Our specialties in dwarf pears are **Duchesse, Wilder**

Early, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Bartlett, Clairgeau, Lawrence, Seckel, Tyson. All excellent varieties. We are well stocked with the above kinds, which are those most largely planted.



THE ORIGINAL SHELDON PEAR TREE.

\$118 for the crop of this pear tree one year.

PRICE OF DWARF PEAR TREES.

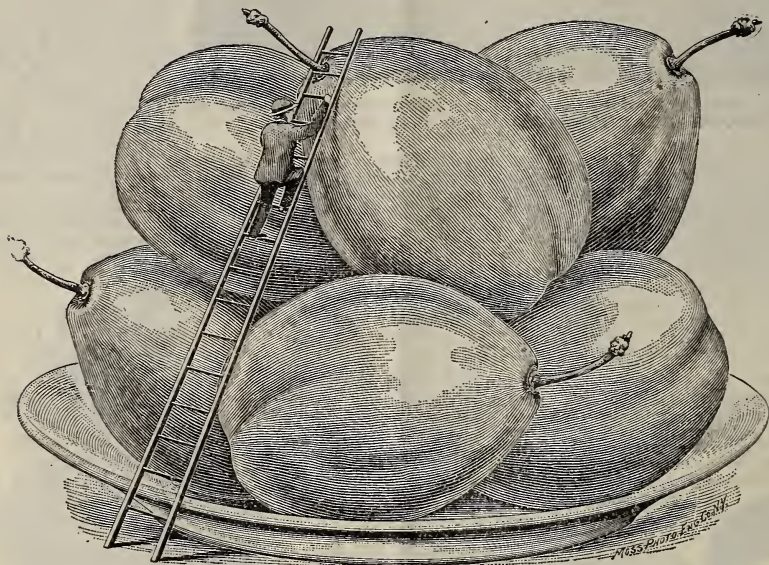
We offer dwarf pear trees, first class, two to three years old, 3 to 4 feet high, @ 15 cents each, \$1.50 per 12, extra size dwarf pear trees, Duchesse and Wilder Early only, 20c. each, \$2.00 per 12.



PLUM CULTURE.

I passed a young plum orchard in full bearing to-day. It was an attractive sight. The plum delights in a rich soil. The trees can be planted much closer together than apple or pear, and yet in field cultivation it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit trees; but in gardens plums will fruit well when planted ten or twelve feet apart. Plum trees bear at an early age. The yield of plums from an acre is surprising. Perhaps no fruit needs more frequent manuring than the plum, owing to the great crops of fruit it bears. It will also succeed on rich, sandy soil. Plum trees are usually planted when two years old from the bud, although some of the strong growing kinds, Burbank, Abundance and other Japan kinds, especially, may be planted a year old with good results. Plum trees are planted about as far apart as peaches; that is, from 15 to 18 feet apart each way. Many growers prefer to plant them closer one way than the other and eventually to stop cultivation in one direction. If this system is used they may be placed 18 or 20 feet apart one way, and from 10 to 12 feet the other way. The trees are pruned the same way that apple trees

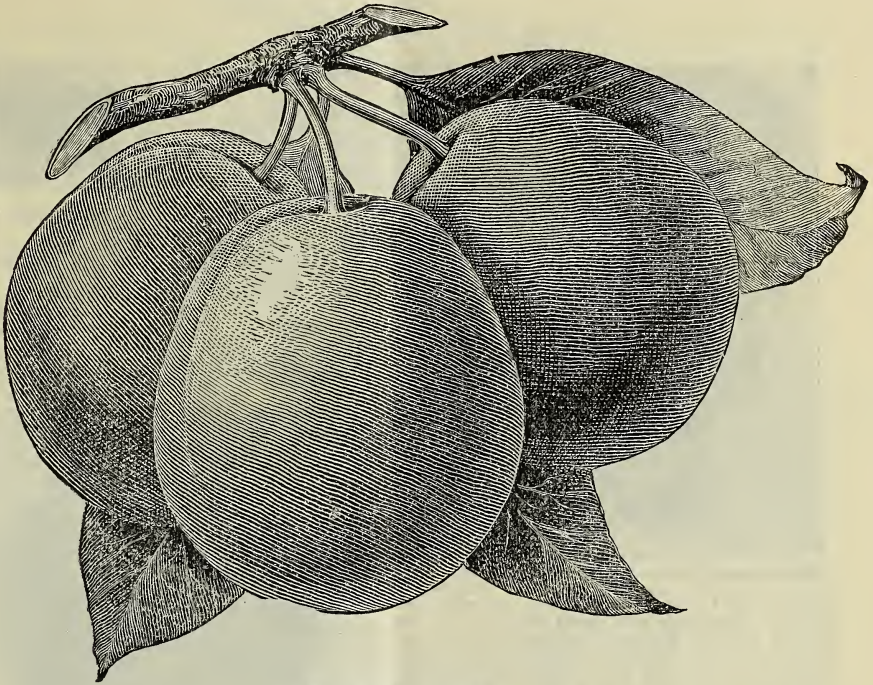
are, when planted. It is generally advisable to start tops as low as possible. This means that the limbs should start out from three to four feet above the ground. With modern implements and methods of tillage there is no inconvenience in working the land if tops are started as low. Plums can be grown profitably in the hennery; hens destroy the curculio which hide under the trees. In large orchards the curculio has often proved a benefactor instead of an enemy, simply thinning out the superfluous fruit. A fruit grower, living near our nursery at Clifton, has an orchard of plums, largely Bradshaw, Lombard and Prunes, located on the east side of a hill, sheltered on the west by a piece of woods. It is surprising what crops this orchard produces.



York State Prune.—(*Felleberg, French Prune, Italian Prune*).—The Ex-President of American Association of Nurserymen is positive that this is a new variety of plum, entirely distinct from any other. While we have not offered it as a new plum it has been our opinion that it was distinct from other varieties. This season we have made a study of York State Prune in a large bearing orchard where the Felleberg, French or Italian prunes were also fruiting. The result was that we could see but little variation in the size, shape or color of these varieties. There may be a little variation in quality. We are still of the opinion that it is a seedling produced in Livingston County, New York, but desiring to be exceedingly careful and just to our patrons we make the above statement, and offer these prune trees at the same price as common varieties. Of this we are certain: This is one of the most valuable plums for market purposes on earth. A large orchard near Rochester was heavily laden this year, and almost every year, and the entire crop was sold at more than twice the price of ordinary varieties. It bears shipment well; is of large size, dark blue, covered with bluish, and is of superior quality. It ripens the last week in August at Rochester. It has no superior for drying or for canning. A prominent grower writes:—"I have a large orchard of York State, and 20 Felleberg (Italian Prunes). The Italian Prunes in shape and color are the same as York State, but are smaller. I prefer it to Felleberg. It is a third larger than German Prune. Fruit is large, dark blue, covered with bloom, very attractive in appearance, rich, juicy in quality, free stone. I have 185 trees in bearing."

The plum of late years is attracting more attention than ever before. I noticed recently, a large plum orchard, owned by a successful plum grower. He did not pretend to plow the ground close to the trees, but allowed a strip along the rows to be covered with grass, although the space between the rows was thoroughly cultivated; his dwarf pears were grown in the same manner. The first three or four years, however, it was easy to cultivate close to the rows with horse cultivator and no grass was allowed to accumulate there; these trees were thrifty and healthy and have been yielding heavy crops for years. Four or five bushels of plums per tree, is not an unusual crop.

Price of York State Prune trees, first class, 30c. each, \$2.50 per 12; larger size, 35c. each, \$3.50 per 12.



LOMBARD PLUM.

The Lombard is a great favorite for the following reasons: **The tree seems to adapt itself to any locality; it is extremely hardy, producing good crops where many varieties will not grow; it is a strong growing tree—trees on our grounds five years of age being as large again as some varieties planted the same year; it is exceedingly productive.** My experience has been that it **outyields most other varieties**, and yet all varieties of plums are remarkably productive. It is not equal to some varieties in quality, and yet it is enjoyable eaten out of hand and desirable for canning and other domestic purposes. Those who are not familiar with the superior varieties would consider this delicious. The fruit usually hangs so thick on the limbs that we are compelled to thin out one-half. The more you thin it, the larger, brighter and better the remaining fruit will be. It is a handsome reddish plum, the flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Season—August. More than one of the leading fruit growers have planted the Lombard tree especially for a stock for top budding and grafting slow growing varieties, as it is one of the most vigorous growers, and gives great satisfaction for this purpose. It is an excellent variety, and should be planted in all gardens and orchards. It can be relied upon for a crop often when some other varieties fail.



Niagara Plum.—This plum, comparatively new, has become exceedingly popular through Western New York, where it originated. It is a very early plum and particularly valuable for this reason. It is a red plum, **large size**, making an attractive appearance in market, and possesses good shipping qualifications. It bears **enormous crops** of fruit with great regularity. No one will be disappointed in planting the Niagara plum, either



German Prune.—Sells for higher prices in market on account of high quality. A leading favorite. There is no easily grown fruit that gives greater or more certain profit than the German Prune. They were introduced in this country by Germans many years ago, and for a time these furnished the only market for them. But the prune as a fruit for drying has entirely surpassed the plum, and though it is always dried whole the seed is not

troublesome to the eater. The Pacific Coast States have furnished most of the prunes for commerce. But it is a fruit that succeeds equally well in the East, with the advantage that if more grown near our large cities, there will be considerable demand for the fruit for eating when ripened, but not dried.

Bavay's Green Gage. (Reine Claude de Bavay)—One of the best foreign varieties. As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a free grower, and remarkably productive. Hangs long on the tree.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.

Imperial Gage.—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Tree a vigorous grower; very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of August.

After many years' experience in growing fruit for market, we have come to the conclusion that plum trees are a good investment. Year after year our trees have been loaded with fruit.

For prices on above varieties see page 14.



Bradshaw Plum.—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Trees erect and vigorous; very productive; valuable for market. The tree is very hardy and vigorous. As regards productiveness, it is unequalled by any plum we have ever fruited. To produce the finest fruit heavy thinning should be practiced. The quality is excellent and it is destined to become one of the most popular of all plums for canning, while its attractive color, good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for as a market variety. It ripens ten days to two weeks later than Abundance. This plum resembles Niagara in size, color and general good qualities. It is a grand variety, and no collection is complete without it. It is becoming better known each year and is a great favorite for home use on account of its fine quality, and for market for the reason that it is possessed of **great beauty and large size**, and is enormously productive.



Shropshire Damson Plum.—This is the best of Damsons. These are smallish plums, produced in thick clusters or groups, almost hiding the branches from view. It is highly prized for canning and for preserving. The tree is not a rapid grower in the nurseries, is difficult to propagate, therefore trees are always in short supply, and cannot be sold as low as other plum trees. Price, as below.

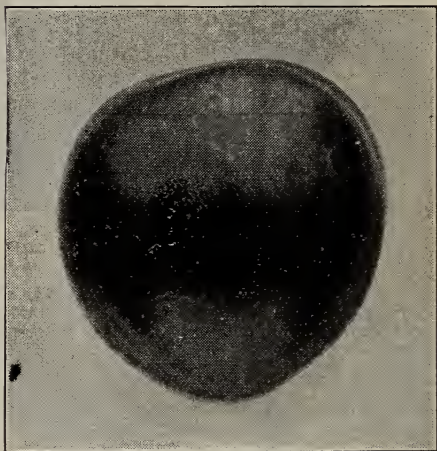
Prices of plum trees, all on plum roots: First-class, 2 years old, 4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per 12, \$15.00 per 100; larger size, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12, \$18.00 per 100. The varieties offered at above prices are: Bradshaw, Lombard, Niagara, German Prune, Reine Claude, Shipper's Pride, Coe's Golden Drop, Imperial Gage, Moore's Arctic.

The Hale Plum.—Most vigorous tree of all the Japans. Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red. Superb in quality, fully equal to Imperial Gage; none so fine for the family. Ripens middle of September. Its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of all plums in market. Price of Hale plum, medium size, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per 12, large size, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Moore's Arctic.—Valuable for its productiveness and extreme hardiness. Fruit grown in clusters. Color, dark blue or nearly black when fully ripe. Dr. Hoskins says this is the hardest plum he has tested, and others make the same report. The heavy demand for the trees of Moore's Arctic indicates its popularity.

Fellemburg (French or Italian Prune).—A fine late plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious, parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. September.

—A magnificent English plum; form of Yellow Egg; light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.



Wickson Hardy Japan Plum.

Wickson is another of Burbank's creations, and the largest of all plums. Tree a good grower of vase-like form, and an early and productive bearer. In several sections of the United States grafts set in 1895 fruited in 1896, showing superb specimens of fruit almost as large as turkey's eggs. From time fruit is half-grown till nearly ripe it is of a pearly white color; quickly soft pink shadings creep over it till in a few days it is changed to a deep crimson, covered with a light bloom. For marketing purposes it may be picked when white, and will color up almost as well as though left on the tree. Pit small; flesh tender, sweet and delicious; season just following Burbank.

Price—We offer Wickson, Hale and Red June Japan plum trees only in one size, stocky trees, 5 feet, branched, at 25 cents each.

Plum Trees on Plum Roots.—Please don't forget that our plum trees are on plum roots, which are far ahead of peach roots, will last as long again.





Bourgeat Quince.—See cut.—This is the most remarkable of all quinces. There is no other variety which grows so vigorously, and there is no other variety of fruit which will keep so long in perfect condition. Trees of this quince grow as rapidly as an apple tree and attain the size and shape of an apple tree, while most quinces grow in the form of a bush. The Bourgeat quince bears at an early age, producing large crops of exceedingly large and handsome fruit, of a rich golden color. While it ripens soon after the Orange it keeps till past midwinter when desired, or it is ready to use at once on maturity. This is a remarkable characteristic, since ordinary quinces are of a perishable nature. The crop can be held in the hands of the grower or in the hands of the purchaser until the market suits his fancy. It has so far proved to be free from leaf blight, the leaves keeping green until killed by frost. Three bushels of fruit have been gathered from a ten year old tree. A lady writes that she finds it superior to all others for cooking quickly like apples. It has received first premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and other societies. You cannot make a mistake in planting this variety.

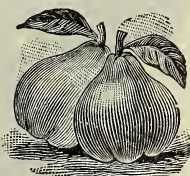
Price for large trees, 50 cents; medium sized trees, 35 cents each.



ORANGE QUINCE, REDUCED SIZE.

Orange Quince.—Every one is well acquainted with the Orange quince, a good old variety that never disappoints the planter—good for home use and for market, and more largely planted than any other variety. Its large, golden yellow fruit of fine quality is to be seen in more or less quantities in nearly every garden or orchard every season, as it rarely fails to produce a crop.

Alaska Quince.—The more we see of this quince the more we value it. It is a comparatively new quince introduced by us some years ago. Our special claims for this valuable new variety are its early bearing, productiveness, earliness and hardness. It is a beautiful quince in shape and color, and of a large size. Its equal has never been seen for early bearing. We have frequently noticed trees from one-year buds last season that were borne to the ground with one or more perfect specimens, while three-year trees were loaded. We marketed fruit picked from three-year-old trees in the nursery row. We offer this variety with confidence. Give good culture on rich soil and it will delight you. Price of Alaska quince, strong, branched trees, 3 to 4 ft., 25c. each; 2 to 3 ft. trees, 20c. each.



Meech's Prolific Quince.—This variety is holding its good name and pleasing all who are fruiting it. It is rightly named Prolific, being prolific in growth, prolific in yield and prolific in all good fruit points that go to make up a good fruit. Price of Meech's quince, 3 to 4 feet, well branched, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12; extra large trees, 30c. each.

Price, 3 to 4 feet, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per 12, \$13.50 per 100; larger trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12, \$18.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet trees, branched, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per 12, \$11.00 per 100.



Grape Culture.—Even one grape vine will make a place look home-like, ten to twenty vines will give a good home supply of grapes. Plant grape vines near the house. Make a trellis, or allow the vines to grow on the porch; it will afford a pleasant shade and produce an abundance of delicious fruit. Those in good health enjoy it and should eat a few clusters every day. The sick crave the fruit of the grape vine, and it is prescribed for them when other fruit must not be thought of. On occasions persons have come a long distance to our nurseries to purchase grapes for the sick relative or friend. No home is complete without at least 12 grape vines. How well I remember the ancient vines that twined their tendrils about the home of my childhood. No ornamental vine is more attractive. It is worth its cost for ornament alone. Grape vines will bear fruit the third year from planting, and will continue to bear for a hundred or more years; hence, a grape vine which may cost ten or twenty cents must be a good investment, planted where it can run over the piazza, over the side of the barn or shed, over the garden fence, or to cover some objectionable object, such as a stump, out-house or pile of stones. When established it will succeed without any cultivation, in good soil, but should be pruned annually. No home is complete without grape vines. How pleasant to clip off a cluster of fresh bloom-dusted grapes as you walk at the morning or evening hour. Grapes are now grown by the hundred acres in many parts of this country. While large vineyardists sell their crops at moderate prices, the fruit grower who has an acre or less may sell them to his regular patrons at prices very much higher. This is the case at our Rochester fruit farm. Such as we have bring more than double the price secured by large growers, and are a very profitable crop. Among the varieties most largely grown and generally in favor are the **Concord, Diamond, Delaware, Niagara, Worden** and **Brighton**. We do not offer a long list of varieties of grapes. There are other good ones besides these we offer, but we know these we offer to be excellent varieties—These embrace all colors and a long season of ripening. These do well in nearly every grape growing region, and will do well in your garden or vineyard.

We fruit every season thirty or forty varieties and find this list suits us. It is our choice for home or market. Other kinds do not succeed everywhere.

☞ We offer only the best of many varieties.



Worden Grapes.

If you want other varieties of grape vines than those offered in these pages write us for prices. We offer herein only what we consider the better varieties for the average planter. We pack to go safely 4,000 miles.

Worden Grape.—If you fail to plant Worden grape you will make a mistake. When it was first introduced it was claimed to be the same as Concord, since it resembles Concord in many respects. It is, however, much earlier than Concord in ripening and larger in size of berry. Its earliness of ripening is a strong point over Concord. It will not ship, however, so well as Concord, being tender in skin, but for home use I know of no grape of greater value.

Concord, Worden, Diamond, Niagara, Brighton, and others of this class which we offer are the cream of all grapes,—the best of the thousands that have been introduced.

Everyone plants it. It is an enormous cropper, and its vines are vigorous enough to ripen such crops, but the more fruit a vine carries the later will it ripen its fruit. Worden is ripe and gone before Concord comes in. It is an early black grape, very large in cluster and berry, of good quality, selling well everywhere. In brief, Worden is an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. If only one grape vine can be planted, plant the Worden.

See illustration of Worden to the left.

Prices, strong vines, 10 cents each, 75 cents per 12,

Eaton. Very large, black, good, 12c. each.



A WELL TRAINED EATON GRAPE IN FRUITING.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE.

Campbell's Early Grape is a new variety of the Concord type, of great promise. It is one of the strongest growers, and one of the most hardy varieties. It ripens with Moore's Early, ahead of Worden; quality is good and it is a long keeper.

Isadore Bush, the great grape authority, says: "Your welcome basket of Campbell's Early grapes reached me a week ago in fine condition. I am proud to have been, more than three years ago, among the first who recognized and extolled the great merits of this wonderful new variety and I could not add now anything to what I said then, except that I congratulate the originator for their merit in its continued success. Its long keeping and good shipping qualities are really marvelous and unequalled by any other variety, old or new; and notwithstanding the depreciation of all values, I still believe that it is and will be the most profitable grape to grow for the future in this blessed country of ours. I am too old and weak to express my hope and opinion from any selfish standpoint, yet all I know and can influence I shall advise to plant and grow as many Campbell's Early as they possibly can. It is the best of all American grapes, the grape of the future."

The above cut represents an old vine in California that has produced tons of grapes each year for fifty years. In 1893 it yielded eight tons of grapes.

Price of Campbell's Early, for strong vines, 35c. each, \$3.50 per 12.



Concord Grape.—This hardy black grape has created a revolution in grape growing in the United States. Previous to the Concord there was no early ripening hardy variety of grape and no successful vineyards. I can remember the sensation caused throughout the country by the introduction of this valuable grape. There are few

fruits which have done so much for the vineyardist as Concord. In quality it pleases everybody, as does its vigor and productiveness and other qualifications. It seems to have no failing. There are more grapes sold from Concord than from any other one variety. Monarch of hardy grapes.

The early, black, healthy, hardy grape for the million, succeeding everywhere and producing abundantly, fruit of good quality. It has few superiors, all things considered, and should be included in all collections.

Price, strong vines, 8c. each, 75c. per 12,



Green Mountain.—(Winchell or Clough).—A very early white grape, of great promise. I saw it first at the Boston meeting of the Boston Pomological Society and was attracted by its beauty and fine quality. At the

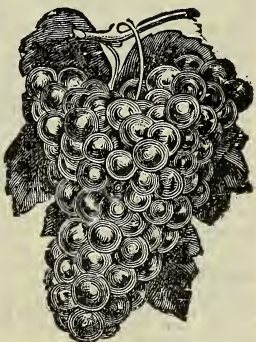
World's Fair there was a surprising display of this grape which attracted every grape grower.

Price of strong vines by mail or otherwise, 25c. each, \$2.50 per 12.

Grape vines mailed postpaid at the price each as given here, or if 12 or more are needed, if 10 cents is added to the price per 12.

Niagara White Grape.—Popular everywhere. Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with Concord.

Price, strong vines, 8c. each, 75c. per 12,



NIAGARA GRAPE.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.: It affords me great pleasure to say that all the stock I purchased from you stood the freeze last winter at a temperature of 16 below zero without loss, while I lost 50 to 100 per cent. of my purchases from other nurseries. Some of the Kieffer pear trees you sent me in 1898 are loaded with fine fruit. One quince tree bears very fine specimens of fruit. In fact everything bought at Green's nursery has proved itself superior to any fruit stock ever before received.—J. M. L., Little Rock, Arkansas, August, 1899.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Brighton.—Red, medium, good.

Delaware.—Red, early, delicious.

Moore's Early.—Black, early, good.

Price, strong vines, 15c. each, \$1.50 per 12.



Currant Culture.—The currant is amongst the most profitable of fruits. What is more beautiful or easily cared for than the currant bush? The demand for this fruit is increasing. Currants have ever been, and always will be, a favorite with the housewife. It is not only one of the most attractive fruits which could be grown as an ornament in the garden, whether useful in the kitchen or not, but at the same time one of the most healthful and desirable of all garden fruits. There is no fruit which is more healthful and easily grown. It will succeed with neglect, but responds generously to high culture, giving double the size of fruit under good treatment. The currant worm is destroyed easily, with slight early application of powdered hellebore, when the leaves are damp with dew and when the worms first appear.



Fay's Prolific Currant.—This variety is a seedling of Cherry that originated in 1868, with Lincoln Fay, N. Y. It was introduced about twelve years ago, and is now generally known. Its clusters are long and attractive, filled with large fruit, making it desirable for market where there is a demand for currants for dessert use. It is liked at canning factories for making jelly, or jam, on account of its large size, thin skin, and rich, juicy pulp, but it is more profitable to grow other more prolific sorts, such as Prince Albert, for this purpose.

Bush vigorous, but not quite as strong a grower as Red Cross. Its canes are somewhat spreading and not always strong enough to remain upright when weighted with fruit. The clusters vary from two and a half to four inches long. The cluster stems are long, leaving enough room between the wood and the fruit to make it easy to gather. The berries vary from medium to very large, averaging large. They are quite uniform in size, of good color, darker than Red Dutch. Pulp less acid than that of Cherry, its average yield for the last three seasons has been four and seven-tenths pounds per bush.—*Geneva, N. Y., Experimental Station Report.*



White Grape Currant.—The largest and best white. Garden not complete without it. Bush moderately vigorous, slender branches, somewhat spreading, productive. Bunches three to four inches long. Berries quite uniformly large, but vary from medium to very large. Translucent whitish, attractive in color, mild flavored, good quality. It has larger and better colored fruit than White Dutch.

Prices for Fay's and White Grape Currants, 2 year, doz., 50c.; \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000. Two years old, medium size, doz., 40c.; \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.

If desired by mail add 10c. per doz. to doz. prices. See last page for mailing plant list.

The North Star Currant.—We have grown and fruited the North Star Currant for several years. It is certainly a prolific variety in growth. For this reason it is adapted to localities where currants have not, so far, seemed to do well. The introducer says: "The fruit does not drop off when it commences to color, but the berries adhere to the branch long after they are dead ripe." The North Star is of marvelously prolific growth. The North Star made extra tall, heavy plants, principally too large for distant express orders. It seems to adapt itself to all kinds of soil. The fruit is not large.

Price of North Star: 2 year bushes, 40c. per 12, \$2.50 per 100. Medium size, 30c. per 12, \$2.00 per 100.

Cherry Currant.—This popular market variety is one of the largest red currants and is equally valuable for the garden. The Geneva Experiment Station says of Cherry: "Bush vigorous, stocky and compact in nursery. The young plants are upright, but with age they tend to become more spreading. It has a tendency to grow a single stock and does not sucker as freely as do most other kinds. There is also a noticeable tendency to imperfect buds at or near the end of shoots, especially on bearing plants. Sometimes two or three joints near the end of the shoot have no buds. This is one feature that distinguishes the Cherry from the Versailles. It bears its fruit quite close to the wood. The clusters are rather short, about two inches long. The fruit frequently varies, but averages large. It is not so uniform in size as Fay. The color is a fine, bright red, much like that of Red Dutch. Berry thin-skinned, juicy and fine flavored. On account of its attractive color and large size it sells well for dessert use and is also liked at canneries. It is generally conceded to be one of the most productive of the large currants. Season early."

Victoria.—The latest in ripening. Very productive; bunches long; of excellent quality. The Geneva Station says of Victoria: This is one of the most valuable of medium size currants. The bush is one of the strongest growers we have, upright and very productive. The buds have a peculiar bluish gray color, quite characteristic of this variety, as is also the cluster of well formed buds at the end of the shoot. Foliage rather pale green. The fruit has a bright red color, and is medium or above in size. Clusters good medium length, pulp rather mild acid. The fruit is late in coloring and will keep on the bushes in good condition later than either Cherry or Red Dutch. Those who desire to engage more or less largely in the cultivation of fruits usually and very properly begin with the small fruits; among these I have always, in Northern Vermont, found currants by far the most satisfactory and profitable. If there be any limit to the demand for them, I have not yet found it; and I keep on enlarging my area of these fruits from year to year.

Note prices: We offer 2-year-old Cherry and Victoria Currants, 35c. per 12, \$1.75 per 100,





Red Cross Currant.
Greatest of all currants. *Rural New Yorker* says: "Red Cross is the best of all old or new currants for mid-season." N. Y. Experiment Station says it is large and productive. The masses of fruit were so dense as to completely hide the bearing canes from view. Jacob Moore says this is a peculiarity of the Red Cross. We have cut off some of the branches thus heavily laden and sent them to the Rural New Yorker, Country Gentleman, as well as to leading pomologists. These people have said to us they never saw anything to equal the Red Cross as shown by specimen branches. E. W. Reid says he is remarkably impressed with this variety, especially for its large size and productiveness, it being much superior to Fay's in every respect. We have picked stems of this currant seven inches long with 23 to 26 currants upon a single stem. It is the most vigorous grower of all currants we have tested. It seems as though this variety would create an epoch in currant growing. You cannot make any mistake in planting the Red Cross Currant. The plants we offer are well rooted and very strong. Now is a good time for planting currants, gooseberries and raspberries, as well as many other varieties.

Prof. Maynard, of Amherst College, (Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.,) says Red Cross Currant, as seen at Rochester, averages larger than Fay's Prolific, and is more vigorous. Jacob Moore, the originator, to whom we paid \$1,250.00, saw it in fruit here and says it is twice as large as Victoria, will yield

twice as much as Cherry and is of better quality than any of the older varieties.

P. C. Reynolds, the veteran horticulturist of Rochester, N. Y., says that the Red Cross Currant averages larger than Fay's or Cherry, and is sweeter than most other varieties. He says that the clusters are longer and that the size of the berry holds out larger to the end of cluster than Fay.

C. M. Hooker, the largest small fruit grower in Monroe County, N. Y., says that Red Cross Currant as seen at our Rochester place, is larger than Fay's with longer fruit stems. He says the growth is remarkably vigorous, and the plants healthy and free from fungus. He says, "Book my order for 100 plants."

Notice the Reduced Price: 12 for 50c., 50 for \$1.75, 100 for \$3.00, for two year old bushes, strong. Two year old bushes, per 1000, \$25.00; 500 for \$12.50. Plants grown in tree form, 20c. each.



Red Cross Currant.—This variety we have purchased, paying \$1.20 cash. The Geneva Experiment Station says: Fruit of the Red Cross large size, stem long between cane and bunch, fruit a shade darker than Fay, very mild, sub-acid for a red currant, clusters longer than Cherry; pulp very mild, sub-acid, being less sprightly than Fay or Cherry. I consider it a valuable fruit.—S. S. VAN SLYKE, Acting Director.

Ellwanger & Barry say: We examined Jacob Moore's new seedling currants with much interest and compared them with our best varieties. As far as we can judge No. 23 (Red Cross) is the sweetest and best of the lot, and as you say it is of vigorous growth and very productive, it is well worthy of introduction.

Jacob Moore, the originator, says: Red Cross clusters are long and well necked, berries double the size of the Victoria and far superior in quality over Cherry or Victoria. Nothing will compare in quality with Red Cross but White Dutch, which is too small. Red Cross was first fruited in 1889. I have seen the fruit growing in such masses as to hide the upper branches from view. It is later than Cherry. The plant makes twice the growth of Cherry currant. Red Cross yields two or three times as much fruit as Cherry. I recommend it with confidence. G. N. Co. pay me \$1,250.00 cash for Red Cross currant. I consider Red Cross one of the best of my new currants.

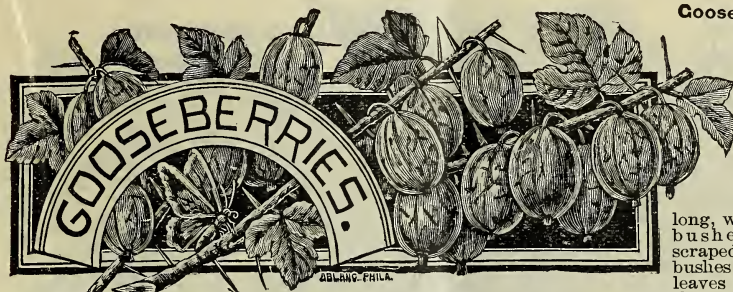
Price, 50c. per 12, 50 plants for \$1.75, 100 for \$3.00.

Green's Currant Collection of valuable varieties for home use. Catalogue price, \$3.88; our special price, \$3.00. 50 Victoria, 50 Cherry, 25 North Star, 10 Red Cross (new). All will be first class bushes, packed, for only \$3.00. Above collection cannot be mailed.



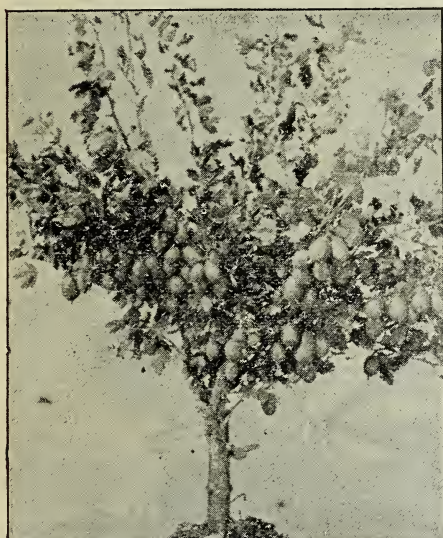
Champion Black Currant.—The best black currant for all purposes. Early, large and productive. The quality is splendid. I have eaten and found them as sweet as a huckleberry, and much like it. English people, and, in fact, people of all nations, are particularly fond of black currants for making jellies, jams and sauces. The American people have not discovered the virtues of the black currant as have other nationalities, but they are prize these currants more and more every year. The currant worm does not attack the black currant. It is a vigorous grower and will produce abundantly for fifty years without much attention. While in Europe I saw black currants growing in almost every garden, and in every instance the bushes were loaded with fine fruit. I like the quality of the black currant to eat out of hand. They remind me of the huckleberry in appearance as well as in flavor. We know of no better variety of black currant than Black Champion, which is somewhat new, having been imported to this country from England a few years ago. These currant bushes are large size fruiting bushes and should produce some fruit next summer.

Price, 2 year, dozen, 35 cents, \$2.50 per 100; medium size, dozen, 25 cents, \$2.00 per 100.



Gooseberry Culture is similar to currant culture. Plant early, cutting back tops severely. No fruit is more desirable for the home garden, for sauces, jams and pies. From four rows of gooseberries, perhaps 200 feet long, we picked eighteen bushels of fruit. We scraped the fruit off the bushes with gloved hands, leaves and all, and ran them through a fanning

mill the same as beans. Being picked in a green state, they could be handled as easily and safely as potatoes. Fruit growers have not learned how readily they can be sold, how easily they can be shipped long distances, and how profitable they are. It has recently been discovered that the English gooseberries of large size can be successfully grown in the United States. **For Gooseberry Mildew.**—Liver of sulphur costs twenty cents per pound. Use one-half ounce to each gallon of water. Apply every ten days, from June 1st to August 1st. Give as much care as you give potatoes to keep off potato bugs, and your large English gooseberry will not mildew.



Keepsake—Fruit very large, green, inclined to straw color, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. We have fruited this variety several seasons, and on account of its large size and productiveness, believe that every one of our patrons should have one or more bushes. It comes to us from England, has been planted in many parts of this country, and will become a general favorite. "I have watched it several seasons, but was so favorably impressed with it last season on one of my visits to our fruit farm that I gave a large order to an English firm immediately upon my return home." C. A. GREEN.



Keepsake gooseberry bears the largest fruit of any variety at the Rural Grounds. Though of European parentage, it is, thus far, free of mildew, both as to berry and leaves, says *Rural New Yorker*.

Price, first-class, two year bushes, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per 12, \$18.00 per 100.

Houghton Gooseberry—Marvelous productiveness. The Houghton is planted extensively for canning. It is enormously productive. In bush it is prolific in growth and never mildews. If Houghton bushes are set too near together in the row, or the bushes allowed to grow very thick, they will still continue to be loaded annually with fruit, *but the fruit will be smaller than it should be.* To raise fruit of good size and quality, see that bushes do not touch each other, and that the cultivator is run freely among them.

Price of Houghton: Two year bushes, 40 cents per 12, \$1.75 per 100.



LIVING TREES FOR FENCE POSTS.

Great changes have been made during the last few years in fences, owing to the introduction of woven wire fences. Stone walls are no longer put up, rail fences are a thing of the past, and board fences are rarely seen. All of the old style fences were expensive and objectionable, since they caused the snow to accumulate and block the highways. Modern fences for farms, or gardens, are wire fences, which do not require exceedingly heavy posts, since the wind does not rack wire fences.

Apple trees, mulberry trees, cherry, pear, poplar and other trees have been used as living fence posts. We plant rows of these fruit trees through our farms at intervals of ten or twenty rods. Should we at any time desire to fence off these large fields into smaller fields we could do it by stretching woven wire along rows of bearing fruit trees,

Industry Gooseberry.—An English variety which is being largely planted in this country. The **Industry** is marvelously productive and bears second year: not the first year planted. It is very popular in England. One grower there picked 6,300 pounds of this variety from half an acre, realizing \$187.50. Had this crop been offered on the market in this country the amount realized would have been more. **The fruit is of large size; color, dark red.** When making out your order for gooseberries do not overlook the fact that the **Industry** is a variety of large size, also that there is no risk to run in planting it, as it has been thoroughly tested in nearly every state in the country and is much liked everywhere. It is delicious for dessert; some prefer **Industry** to apricots or peaches. At Green's farm it bears heavily every year. We eat all we can and sell many bushels.

Price of **Industry** Gooseberry: Two year, strong bushes, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per 12, \$15.00 per 100.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.: The trees, vines and shrubbery ordered of you this fall came duly to hand in prime condition. I have handled nursery stock for years and I must say I never saw better stock than I received from you this fall. The packing was excellent; the stock would have kept in prime condition for months in the packing boxes. W. M. G., Spring City, Pa.



CHAUTAUQUA GOOSEBERRY.

The Chautauqua Gooseberry.—A large yellow variety of American origin. It is without doubt the best variety of Gooseberry ever originated in this country. The bush is a vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower. The illustration gives a fair idea of its productiveness. Its leaves are large, glossy, and dark green; its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color, perfectly free of spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is rather thick skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor. Our Chas. A. Green saw fruit of this variety first at the World's Fair. It made a wonderful show, surpassing all others. Since then we have seen it two seasons at the New York Experimental Stations. The bushes were a marvel of productiveness, and all the fruit large, and a beautiful yellow color. It has also fruited on our own grounds at Clifton, N. Y., several years, producing an extra heavy yield the past season, surprising everyone there, for after being used to the other American varieties, it was not expected that Chautauqua would so much eclipse them. It is truly a wonderful variety, and should be planted by everyone, for home use or market. It will not be long ere the fruit of the gooseberry will be general in the market. It is a delicious fruit and a fruit that everyone is fond of, a fruit that everyone could have if they had a garden or field. Last season we had several rows fruiting on our grounds in Rochester—and such fruit! So large that passers-by were attracted as they passed by in the distance. The rows in question yielded so well that there were lots to eat, lots to market, and these sold readily in the market at **6 cents per pound.**

Price of strong, 2 year bushes, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100.

Prices of gooseberries are less by the dozen and hundred. See price list at end of this catalogue.



Downing Gooseberry is the largest and best of all native American varieties; see illustration above. This valuable variety originated with Charles Downing, greatest of all pomologists.

The value of Downing lies in its large size, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew. This variety is recommended as proof against mildew. Downing is free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Downing is enormously productive. Nothing in the way of fruit can be produced in greater abundance for family use or market. I have grown the Downing for years; have never known it to fail to produce a large crop, or to mildew; have found the fruit in great demand in market, but the market is poorly supplied with this variety. Surely planters of gooseberries have overlooked the great value of the Downing. Since plants of Downing can be produced in America, and plants of foreign varieties cannot, Downing plants can be sold at a lower price, which is another inducement for planting. In order to make the Downing gooseberry known to our patrons we mark herein perhaps the lowest price ever made for such strong, vigorous plants. An acre of Downing can be made to yield \$500. It is unsurpassed for canning. It is easily harvested by stripping the branches with a gloved hand, enabling the picker to gather many bushels in a day. The winnowing of leaves is done by an ordinary fanning mill, the same as beans. They can be shipped from Maine to California like marbles.—C. A. GREEN.

Price for 2-year-old bushes, first class, 50c. for 12, \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.

Chas. A. Green, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—I think I told you of the big yield my daughter had from five "Whinham's Industry" bushes; 16 quarts from each; at least the five yielded 80 quarts.

Yours truly,

W. E. BROOKS.



The Nemaha Black Raspberry has excelled all other late varieties. It is being planted largely. Formerly we were unable to supply the demand for plants, but have planted larger fields and can fill all orders. The quality is far better than the Gregg. It is harder than Gregg. One remarkable feature and well worth mentioning is that for the past four or five seasons, while all other varieties were more or less injured by the dread disease Anthracnose, the Nemaha was not affected and bore full crops. The fruit is large and showy and finds purchasers in the market where other varieties are passed by. When it was first introduced plants were sent out mixed with spurious ones. This was owing to the oversight of the originator. We have taken great pains to have our plants pure. We fear that some unscrupulous men have sold Gregg for Nemaha. We are the introducers, buy of us and get the genuine. Price of Nemaha: dozen, 35 cents; 100, \$1.75.

Raspberry Culture.—Nothing will delight the children more than picking raspberries. They may be planted 4 or 5 feet apart each way, cultivated both ways, but we prefer to plant in rows 7 feet apart, plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and plant potatoes the first year in rows between. Raspberries succeed on all good soils, yet they should have one which is well drained. When planting the black raspberry plant, the top of root where new shoots start should be covered two inches with light, moist soil, and the soil about the roots trod firmly. Raspberries, both red and black, are among the most easily grown of any of the small fruits.

Shaffer's Colossal.—This raspberry needs no recommendation to bring it prominently before fruit growers, as it is well known and much liked

both for home and market by every raspberry grower in the country. We are pleased to remind our patrons, however, that it is one of our own introductions, and that it is one of the very best varieties yet introduced. For canning it leads, just as the Wilson strawberry leads in strawberries for canning. It is an extra strong growing variety and hardy. It is not exactly a red

variety—as it propagates from tips like the black, and not from the roots. It is a purple raspberry, partaking of all the lusciousness and desirability of the red, but does not spread and trespass upon land. It is very productive and the fruit large.

Price, 35 cents per 12, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

Eureka Early Black Raspberry.—This is one of the newer varieties, for which great claims were made from a number of experiment stations, when it had been well tested. It has strong, stocky, free-branching canes, and is hardy and healthy; it is as early as Palmer, as large as Gregg, and as productive as both combined; better quality than either, holds its size to end of season, and is a good keeper. Eureka has proved to be a valuable early black raspberry at Green's Fruit Farm.—C. A. GREEN, 55c. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.



Columbian Raspberry.—A new variety much resembling Shaffer in growth of bush and fruit. It is a strong grower and productive. Columbian made a great record at Green's fruit farm this season. It yielded an enormous crop, which sold well. A neighbor who planted it says he never saw anything like it. It is a rank grower and beats all for a yielder. It is a purple berry like Shaffer.

Price of Columbian, 50c. per 12, \$1.75 per 100.



DO NOT ASK US

to compete in prices with irresponsible nurserymen. While we do not claim to be the only nurserymen who sell stock **true to name**, and do a fair and square business, we will say frankly that there are nurserymen, and some of them have large capital, advertise largely and do an extensive business, who do not hesitate to misrepresent by attaching false labels to trees and plants. You can easily see that those men who falsely label trees, and fill orders with them, can underbid in price any nurseryman who labels **true to name** and who does a fair and square business. We are told that a nurseryman lately bought a block of apple trees embracing ten varieties, and that he sold twenty-five varieties out of this one lot, which was all he had. He apparently made the ten varieties supply anything wanted by his deluded patrons in the way of apples by attaching false labels.

THE KANSAS



Kansas Black Raspberry.—This beats the world for an early variety. It is of the largest size, vigorous, healthy and productive. It is a leading favorite at Green's fruit farm. When I was a boy, I delighted to gather the wild black raspberries, but in those days I never met with anything like the Kansas, nor have I in recent years.

C. A. GREEN.

Read what a leading firm says: Kansas is a strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance, and brings highest price in market. Price, 40c. per 12; \$1.75 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.



LOUDON RED RASPBERRIES AS COMPARED WITH SOME OTHER VARIETIES.

An Individual Opinion.—I saw the Loudon raspberry before it was ripe, and the bushes were loaded; They were loaded beyond anything I ever saw. It is more productive than any other red raspberry that has ever been brought before the public. I saw it at Sparta and at Janesville and compared it with the Cuthbert, and it was so far ahead of them that a man would get excited. It excels everything in the way of raspberries I ever saw. In quality it surpasses everything.—JOHN S.

HARRIS, Pomologist, La Crescent, Minn.

New Jersey.—The Loudon is ripe on our grounds; it's a great beauty, superb flavor, larger than Cuthbert, more productive; such a raspberry was never known before; it is sure to take possession of all markets; is sure to work a revolution. Give my thanks to Mr. Loudon for such a treasure. Yours truly, S. C. KEVITT.

Wisconsin.—The M. A. Thayer (Wis.) Fruit Farm experience with the Loudon is, "In short that Loudon is the best red raspberry for productiveness, quality, shipping qualifications and growth, after testing it along side leading standard varieties."

E. S. Goff, Professor of Horticulture, at the Wisconsin Experimental Station: Equal to largest Cuthbert in size. Superior to Cuthbert in firmness and quality. In productiveness equal to most productive. Without protection making vigorous growth.

A very strong grower and very healthy foliage. In short the best red raspberry as regards productiveness, quality, shipping qualities and strength of cane. Yours truly, L. J. HERBST, Ass't Supt. of M. A. Thayer.

Price, 35c. per 12, \$1.25 per 100,



LOUDON PLANTS SUCH AS WE SELL.



THE LOUDON IS THE BEST HARDY RED RASPBERRY ON EARTH.

The hard winter of 1899 proved Loudon the hardiest of all. One of the most progressive fruit growers of Ohio says Loudon is a good shipper and will yield 200 bushels per acre. This is the experience also of its originator, Mr. Loudon, of Wisconsin. It bears best on strong clayey loam, but succeeds well on sand. At our farm the size and yield was immense.

A. J. Phillips, Secretary of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society, says: "In productiveness it excelled any I have seen. One girl picked 112 quarts in 8 hours." Loudon yielded more fruit at Geneva Experiment Station than at our Rochester place—better culture there.

July 9.—The Loudon Red Raspberry is again in full bearing, the berries being somewhat larger than they were last year. "As judged at the Rural Grounds it is the best red raspberry in existence." —*Rural New Yorker*. It is hardy. We had $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in an exposed position last winter, not protected. Every bush came out alive to the tip.

This is the most valuable new fruit of recent years. It has been tested over a wide range of country and has proved to possess the most valuable characteristics, which are hardness of plant, firmness of berry, large size, bright color, vigor of plants and great productiveness. It is the product of a lifetime of labor and experiments on the part of F. W. Loudon, the aged hybridist, and is a cross between the hardy Turner red raspberry and the Cuthbert. Loudon is so bright in color as to make the Cuthbert look dim and dirty by its side.

Loudon was introduced by Green's Nursery Company at great expense. Gradually it has gained the confidence of the public. Last year the demand for plants was so great as to exhaust the supply long before the season for planting had closed. We received numerous orders from various parts of the country which we could not supply last spring owing to the fact that plants had been sold before the orders came.

We are proud of having been the introducers of the Loudon Red Raspberry, monarch of its class the world over. There is no hardy raspberry so large, firm, bright crimson, and of such fine quality in existence on earth to-day. A man hailed me on the street yesterday. He stated that he had tested almost all the new fruits, and the best of all was the Loudon Red Raspberry, and he intended to plant a still larger field next spring.

The Hatch Experiment Station, Massachusetts, (Amherst College,) reports Loudon the hardiest and most productive, the best of all red raspberries. J. C. Bauer, of Arkansas, reports Loudon the best there. Stone & Wellington, of Canada, report it the best in Canada. The Geneva Experiment Station pronounces it the best with them. Reports come in from all sections of the United States, giving assurance that the Loudon is successful almost everywhere. Since we are the original disseminators of this variety, you should order plants of us with the assurance you will get the genuine. There are unscrupulous men who send out plants of new fruits that are not true to name. Prices for plants greatly reduced. We ship one plant, or 1000 plants by mail if needed. See last page in catalogue.

Geneva Experiment Station again reports Loudon the most productive red raspberry tested at the Station grounds the past season.

Reduced price of Loudon Red Raspberry plants, first-class plants, 35c. per 12, \$1.25 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000.



Conrath, the New Early Black-Cap Raspberry.—Conrath distinguished itself at Green's farms the past season of 1899. In Conrath we have united *earliness*, vigor, hardiness, large size and productiveness; qualities that will give it a foremost rank. It resembles Gregg in many ways, being probably a seedling of that variety, and the fruit retains its large size to the last picking. The canes are of ironclad hardiness, very prolific and make a good healthy growth. It is one of the best of the very early black-cap sorts, equalling Souhegan in all points, with the Gregg type of berry, being large, firm, sweet and good; free from the woolly appearance of Gregg. The fruit always leaves the stem easily and may be gathered without crushing or breaking. Wherever it has been grown it has given great satisfaction, and we can recommend it as exceedingly valuable. Our attention has been repeatedly called to this new black raspberry. We have sent out inquiries to various parts of the country to learn how it has succeeded, and the reports without exception have been unanimously favorable. The peculiarities of this variety are, 1st, its earliness of ripening; 2nd, remarkable hardiness, enduring the severest winters; 3rd, firmness; 4th, superior quality; 5th, remarkable vigor and productiveness. Mr. Morrill, president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, has planted the Conrath largely for market purposes. Price, 35c. per 12, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.



CUTHBERT RED RASPBERRY, REDUCED SIZE.

Cuthbert.—Cuthbert is a thoroughly good old variety. Until the Loudon was introduced there was probably no variety that compared with it as a home and market red raspberry. At the present day it is still grown for market; canes strong, rampant in growth, with large, healthy foliage. Berries large, dark crimson, firm and of good flavor. We sell Loudon plants at about same price as Cuthbert.

Price, 35c. per 12, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.
Additional Varieties.—Gregg, Palmer, Ohio, doz. 35c.; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$10.00.

When ordering raspberries by mail add 10c. to doz. and 40c. to 100 prices.

—This novel fruit is a beautiful dwarf bush, growing 15 to 18 inches high. With its many pure, snow-white, rose-like

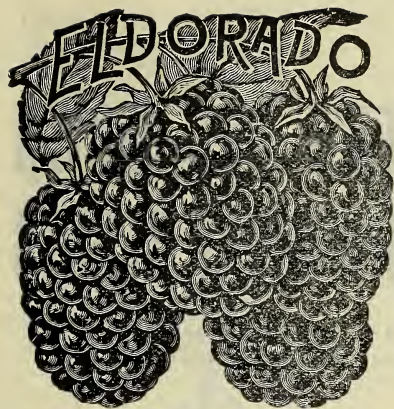
flowers, is sufficiently showy to be grown as a flowering plant. The fruits, produced very early in the season, stand well out of the foliage, and are thus easily gathered. They are of the size and shape of a large strawberry, and entirely distinct from any other raspberry. In developing, they pass from pale green through amber and orange to a brilliant and shining red. These beautiful berries, glowing against the handsome green foliage, produce a most striking color effect. Their flavor is unique, differing from that of any fruit known. The bush dies down in fall, requiring no protection; in spring it grows up luxuriantly.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Dear Sirs—Last fall I set out a hedge of Green's Dwarf Pear bargain trees. Every tree (25) grew. One tree three feet high has a pear on which is six inches in circumference. The pear will weigh almost as much as the tree. I am much pleased with all my trees.—T. S. F., Mercer Co., Pa. Aug. 20th, 1899.

is often an inch and a quarter long. It combines the flavor of a raspberry and a blackberry. It has been tested on Experimental grounds for three years. The foliage is rust-proof. Its hardiness here has not been tested, therefore we advise that it be covered the first winter. Plants will never be cheap as it is not easily propagated. Greatest novelty ever offered.





THE ELDORADO.

A New Variety of Great Promise.—The Eldorado has been cultivated 12 years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. Berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. This is among blackberries what the Loudon is among red raspberries. Price, 50c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100.



RATHBURN.

use, for canning or for culinary purposes it is equally desirable. It literally *melts in the mouth*. Price, 12 for \$1.00, 100 for \$5.00.

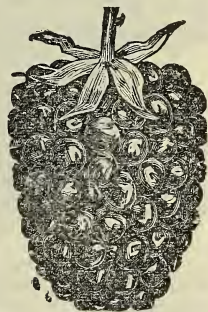


Agawam Blackberry.—Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. As an eminent small fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness." No fruit garden should be without this excellent variety. Price, 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.

Minnewaska.—This wonderful, hardy, productive, good blackberry has not been forgotten by us, or our old patrons, although not offered last fall. Its principal points are hardiness, excellent quality, earliness, and continual bearing and productiveness. The originator told our Charles A. Green

that on his three-quarter acre patch he picked forty bushels every other day for eight weeks. We went several hundred miles to see it, and found the bearing bushes tall and bushy, and the rows wide, and loaded with fruit in such a manner that even our imagination could not have done justice. Some of our friends were surprised when we published the report before—such an immense yield. We wrote the originator again concerning it. He says: "The secret of its great productiveness is that it is an enormous grower, and consequently a strong feeder, and that it is not content, as other blackberries, to bear on the tops of the bushes, but loads from the ground to the top, and we have our tops five to six feet high. We have picked an average of 700 quarts from 1,300 hills, since July 10th, and will continue until the middle of September. 1,100 hills, one year planted, have picked 200 quarts every other day for the same time." Price, 50c. per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

Snyder Blackberry.—This popular, hardy and profitable blackberry is known everywhere and planted largely. Where other varieties have entirely failed it proves itself entirely hardy. It is also grown in localities where hardiness is not the prime and first consideration because of its productiveness and general adaptability to all locations. It is the blackberry for every fruit grower desiring to make a start in blackberries, but has not the means to buy the high-priced varieties. Keep the soil rich with barnyard manure and wood ashes and no one will complain of the size of the Snyder. We have grown it for 20 years and shall continue to plant it, as it usually gives a good picking where many other varieties have failed. This is the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is very popular. This was the first of the hardy kinds that made a sensation over the country. With good culture they are large enough to gratify all. Like old dog Tray, it is ever faithful. The severest frost does not bite it. It will keep the wolf from the door. I have always been an admirer of this staunch old variety. I never saw a rusty cane among it. Season early; oblong oval in form; quality good. There are some varieties that produce larger fruit, but of the old standard varieties none that will insure better returns for a small outlay. Price, doz., 40c.; 100, \$1.35; 1000, \$12.00.



SNYDER.

Taylor's Prolific.—Still a great favorite with us. As each fruiting season comes around, we regret that we failed to plant more largely of it. The past season its bushes were bent to the earth with the mass of fruit. Mr. H. B. Colby, of Merrimac, N. H., reports: "Taylor's Prolific Blackberry has been in my fruit garden for six years. It is perfectly hardy. We have cold waves in winter, and 20 degrees below zero is the lowest point at my hillside home, yet rarely is a cane injured. It is a strong grower. The berry is large, very sweet, with a rich, delicious flavor. It is an abundant bearer in supplying all the fruit wished for during three weeks. It has been all we desire in the blackberry. Its easy culture and abundant returns and sure cropping make it all the farmer needs." Price, doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.00.



TAYLOR.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

	DOZ.	100	1,000
Kittatinny	\$.50	\$1.50	
Erie50	1.50	\$15.00
Ancient Briton, very hardy, fine,50	2.00	



GREEN'S POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS

*Set out this Summer will
bear a full crop Next Spring.*

We Grow Our Strawberry Plants in Pots. They will be ready on and after July 25th, and if set out any time before September 15th, they will grow into fine plants and bear a full crop of luscious fruit the next spring, being a clear gain of one year over the "ground layer" plants usually supplied by others, which is certainly worth much more than the slight difference in first cost.

Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants are much superior to the ordinary ground layers usually sold, as there is no loss of fine roots in taking them up, and they can be shipped safely to distant parts of the United States and Canada and be transplanted at any season, and it scarcely checks their growth; the earlier the pot-grown plants can be planted after August 1st, the larger they will grow and the more they will produce the next spring.

We do not offer a long list of varieties in Strawberries, but only such as may be fairly considered the best of existing sorts. Potted plants cannot be mailed unless earth is knocked off. The best method of shipment is by express.

EIGHT VALUABLE VARIETIES.

JESSIE, CORSICAN (Green's Big Berry), EXCELSIOR,
VAN DEMAN, CLYDE,
BUSH CLUSTER,
GLEN MARY,
BRANDYWINE.



*Green's
Pot-Grown
Plant.*

*Ready for
Shipment.*

The above eight varieties are the most productive at our Fruit Farm. Our C. A. Green says you will never regret planting these valuable varieties which we will sell at low prices. *Send for Circular.*

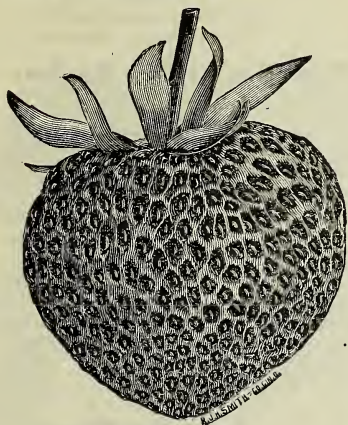
Glen Mary. One of the best for large size, good quality and productiveness; recommended for home garden and near market, very late. It is fairly firm and will bear shipment comparatively well. When Crescent will bring 5c. and Bubach 10c. per quart, Glen Mary ought to bring 20c. per quart if size and quality cut any figure in the price, and it is my opinion that for size, productiveness and quality the Glen Mary is one of the best. One quarter of an acre picked at the rate of 1280 quarts per acre at a single picking and over 12000 quarts per acre for the season.

Corsican. (Green's Big Strawberry). This variety, which is far larger than any variety ever sold in the Rochester market (the headquarters for large fruits), came from Germany originally, mixed with other kinds. Our man has improved the variety greatly by selection. It sold at Rochester for nearly double the price of ordinary strawberries. This valuable strawberry has fruited at our farms again this season and is the largest and most profitable variety we have. The plant is a vigorous, strong and healthy grower. The fruit is of the largest size and exceeds all others in productiveness.



Green's Big Strawberry, Corsican, beats the world as tested by the side of hundreds of varieties.

Brandywine. The berries of the "Brandywine" are of magnificent and immense size; very firm, solid and shapely for so large a berry. In general it is broadly heart-shaped without neck; occasionally fruits will be found shaped as if two berries were joined together; flesh red to the core, of delightful aroma, rich, juicy and luscious. The seeds are but slightly imbedded, which adds to its firmness. The color is of a rich, dark, glossy scarlet. In productiveness the Brandywine strawberry is truly a marvel, both in size and quantity.



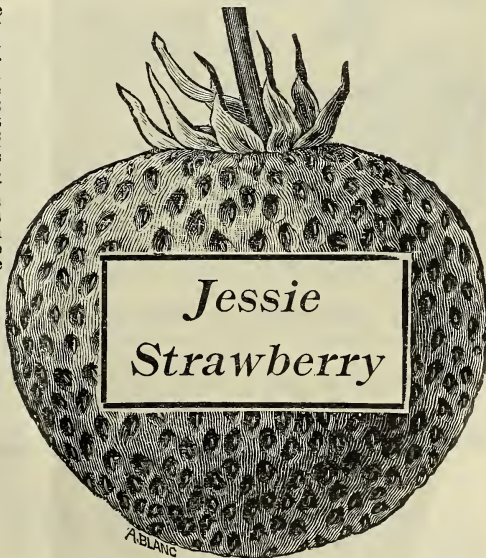
BRANDYWINE.

Jessie. A very large and handsome strawberry, of bright, glossy crimson. Where light, rich soil and good culture is given, it gives splendid satisfaction. Its large size, handsome, regular form and fine quality make it the most desirable of berries. A gentleman in Massachusetts who was awarded the \$25.00 prize for largest yield, grew 51½ pounds of fruit from 12 plants, the largest berry measuring 9½ inches around. Plant strong, stocky, vigorous, free from rust, and wonderfully productive, and one of the best pollenizers for early pistillates. In Oregon, Jessie is grown under irrigation so large that even well shaped specimens will barely enter the top of an ordinary sized tumbler. Jessie is a favorite on the Pacific coast.



The above medal was awarded us for show of fruit of the Jessie Strawberry, shipped by us to New York City. Large size, fine appearance, good shape, color and quality being a consideration.

No one who has seen a field of Jessie with its immense growth of plants and big crop of large and fine looking berries will soon forget it. This variety is named by nearly all strawberry growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for home and market. Its season is early to medium. Jessie is a perfect strawberry for those having only a garden spot. It is a perfect flowering variety. One patron wrote us that on account of the large size and beautiful appearance he was getting 18c. per quart for Jessie while only getting 4c. per quart for Wilson.



VAN DEMAN. This extra early and good strawberry is one of the best. It is perfect flowering and very early in fruiting. Berries large and lots of them. We picked ripe fruit long before our general varieties were ready to pick. The quality is rich, and its earliness and productiveness will go a great way in making it one of the leading varieties to plant for market.

New York experimental Station reports as follows: "This is the best extra early variety ever tested on these grounds. The first picking of three quarts of any one variety were picked from this, and it continued in bearing for twenty-one days, ripening the bulk of its fruits, however, in ten days. The vigor of plants is good, growth stocky, and fruit hid beneath the dark foliage; berries a showy, glossy scarlet, with yellow seeds, firm and tart."

In *Forest and Garden* we read: "The Van Deman still leads as the best very early variety, the bulk of the crop being harvested when but very few other varieties are in competition with it. It is of more than average productiveness, and, on account of its brilliant color and firmness, would be a desirable variety."



VAN DEMAN STRAWBERRY.
Pointed specimen, $\frac{3}{4}$ natural size.



The Excelsior Strawberry.

This is a valuable, early, perfect blossoming strawberry. Jacob Bauer, the originator of Excelsior, is the originator of Van Deman, Bismarck and others, which have proved of great value. He considers Excelsior the best berry he has originated, large, fine color, vigorous plant, firm, productive, and desirable for home use, or for market. At Green's fruit farm the Excelsior is remarkably vigorous, making plants freely and showing no signs of leaf-blight or other drawbacks.

Clyde (Per.) At the first few pickings last year this variety was all that one could ask for; the berries were large and abundant, hanging in such clusters that every one wanted to pick the Clyde. The only objection there seemed to be

was the lack of foliage to cover the fruit. It will have to have extra cultivation and fertilizer to enable the plant to make foliage enough to cover the fruit in a dry season.



WELL ROOTED PLANTS
A SPECIALTY.

Bush Cluster (New).

Remarkably vigorous, growth upright, similar to the old Kentucky, which grew so tall that traveling Nursery Agents sold them for wonderful Bush Strawberries, giving the impression of gathering off a bush.

Bush Cluster has this high growth with strong fruit stems that do not sprawl on the ground, and so keep perfectly clean, free of sand, grit and dirt. The flowers are pistillate, and the yield excels the well known Crescent, a berry that has records of 10,000 quarts per acre. Fruit borne, as the name indicates, in great clusters, of large size; color rather dark, good quality and firm, a good shipper, with the great feature of keeper, free from sand, dirt and grit, a great fault with all other sorts in wet weather, if they are not mulched. So raise clean berries by planting Bush Cluster. Numerous new strawberries brought out each season but none have improved on laying fruit on ground, causing rot, soft and sandy, dirty and gritty berries. Bush Cluster obviates all this by keeping off the ground.

Potted Strawberry Plants Will bear a full crop next June, and no other strawberry plants can be planted in summer. We pack in new market baskets, as light as possible. You pay express charges. Send for Circular and Prices.

PRICES FOR POT GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

of the following varieties:

JESSIE, CORSICAN (Green's Big Berry), EXCELSIOR, VAN DEMAN, CLYDE, GLEN MARY AND BRANDYWINE.

12 Plants,	50 cents.	50 Plants,	\$1.25
25 " " " " " " " "	75 " "	100 " " " " " "	2.50

Bush Cluster, Marshall and McKinley, 12 plants, 60 cents, 50 plants for \$2.00, 100 for \$3.50.

Purchaser may select two varieties of the above in any order of 12 or 25 plants, and four varieties in an order of 50 or 100 plants. For 1,000 prices on potted plants please write us.

ORDER NOW. We will be ready to ship soon.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

We advise for field culture to plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart (about 8000 plants to the acre). For garden culture, rows may be 3 feet apart, or along the border of the paths, if room to cultivate or hoe. Some prefer the hill system, but generally the rows found most profitable are the rows where the young plants are allowed to form a thick row known as the matted system. The soil should be made rich. Strawberries planted in the spring should be kept hoed or cultivated till winter sets in. At the approach of winter plants should be covered with a light covering of straw manure free from weed seed and a light furrow or shovel plow mark made between the rows to draw off surplus water, which is very injurious to strawberries during the winter or early spring. If you have no time to plant strawberries make time. It is my favorite of all fruits. It is the marvel of the world. There is no class of fruit which is as generous and appreciative of work done upon it as is the strawberry. It will repay the planter for any amount of intelligent attention. Thus the strawberry may yield 50 bushels of strawberries per acre, or it may yield 500 bushels; there is scarcely any limit to the amount of fruit which an acre of strawberries will produce, if the expenditure of time and attention is given it. The strawberry is the poor man's berry because it bears at once after planting. No fruit on earth is so tempting as freshly picked strawberries.

The Excelsior Early Strawberry.—This is a valuable, very early, perfect blossoming strawberry, coming from a man who has never sent out a poor variety, a cross from Wilson and Hoffman. Jacob Bauer, the originator of Excelsior, is the originator of Van Deman, Bismarck and others, which have proved of great value. He considers the Excelsior the best berry he has ever originated, of large size, fine color, vigorous plant, firm, productive, and desirable for home use, or for market. At Green's fruit farm the Excelsior is remarkably vigorous, making plants freely, and showing no signs of leaf-blight or other drawbacks. We predict for this variety great popularity on its merits. While there are other new strawberries on the market, we have confidence that the varieties we are offering in these pages are not excelled by any. While varieties of strawberries do not thrive equally well in all locations, and in all soils and climates, those that succeed at Rochester, N. Y., seem generally to thrive well over a large section of the country.

Prices, 50c. for 12, \$1.00 per 100.

Brandywine.—A very late and firm berry; a good shipper, good canner; a good all round strawberry. This strawberry is being largely planted, and much liked. In plant it is a luxuriant grower, healthy and early and very productive; blossom perfect; fruit large, of good form, bright red all over and good quality. Season medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil.

The Delaware State Experiment Station reports Brandywine to be the best among those tested. We are planting more of this variety as we have no doubt but that it will fill a "long felt want" in the list of strawberries. Its lateness, color and other qualities will insure its being a favorite. Price, 25c. per 12; 60c. per 100.



Marshall.—This is the largest strawberry, both in plant and fruit. Those who take pleasure in fruiting large varieties will want this variety. M. Crawford secured first prize at a horticultural show with the Marshall; nineteen filled a quart. In plant it is the largest; yields a large crop of extra large berries on our grounds. A splendid berry for the home. Price, 25c. per 12; 75c. per 100.

Clyde Strawberry.—Clyde made so many blooms this season it scared us, lest it had attempted more than it could perform and would have to go back on its record. But if we were scared then we were surprised when ripening time came. The crop of berries was something prodigious. The berries averaged large and were larger at the last than at the first. They were firm and well colored. Their bright scarlet is more attractive than crimson or darker shades of red. The flavor is certainly as good as that of any of the heavy berries. We fruited Clyde this year on rich land and poor, wet land and dry, and it did well everywhere. It has taken a secure place as one of the great market berries. Price, 50c. per 12, \$1.00 per 100.

Varieties with the letter "P" attached are not perfect flowering varieties and should be planted near other varieties, not having the "P" attached for best results.



Bismarck.—This is a self-fertilizing strawberry, possessing all the desirable peculiarities of Bubach. To those familiar with the Bubach nothing further need be said, since Bubach has been a favorite berry, and more plants have been planted than of any other. Bubach has two defects which Bismarck corrects. Bubach is a pistillate, requiring other varieties to be planted near it, while Bismarck is self-fertilizing. Bubach, while of good quality, is not of the highest character. Bismarck is of better quality. We have in Bismarck an extraordinary large berry, glossy, fine color, good shape and good quality, with vigorous plants full of vitality. Price, 25c. per 12, 60c. per 100.

Bubach. (P.)—One of the best. Quite large; plants very robust; color, dark green; has never shown signs of rust or blight. We can recommend it for field culture, as well as for the garden; it is one of the best paying varieties. The fruit commands highest price. Old and reliable. Price, 25c. per 12, 75c. per 100.

NOTE—Do not order strawberry plants sent by freight. Oftentimes our friends order from 50 to 500 trees and 500 or more strawberry plants by freight. Now the trees should go by freight and the strawberries by express, or small lots by mail. In all cases when desired by mail, add postage at rate of 20c. per 100. Always state plainly that the strawberry plants are to be sent by express or mail.

How Many Varieties.—There are thousands of varieties of Strawberries. We do not deem it best to describe a large number, preferring to call attention to a few that seem to possess the most merit,



A NEW STRAWBERRY—BUSH CLUSTER.

This is an early berry with habits of growth and fruiting similar to that of Parker Earle. Everybody knows that Parker Earle is a marvelous strawberry, but it made but few plants and therefore has almost disappeared from plant catalogues. It was, however, a very valuable variety. Bush Cluster makes but few plants, but rather more than Parker Earle. There are varieties which make too many plants, which crowd each other and cause the fruit to be of small size. Bush Cluster makes a matted hill, producing extra large size berries, which mature early. Plants of this variety can never be offered so low as other varieties, which propagate more rapidly. This is the first time this variety has been offered for sale. It comes from our friend, Mr. Bauer, who originated the Van Deman, Bismarck and Excelsior. I cannot remember any poor variety which this man has sent out. At Green's fruit farm we have rows of this variety quarter of a mile long that are looking vigorous and healthy. Price for Bush Cluster, 75c. per 12; \$2.00 per 100. By mail postpaid.

GREEN'S BIG BERRY—CORSIKAN.

This variety, which is far larger than any variety ever sold in the Rochester market (the headquarters for large fruits), came from Germany originally, mixed with other kinds. Our man has improved the variety greatly by selection. Since it has no name, we propose that our friends give it a name. It sold at Rochester for nearly double the price of ordinary strawberries. Mr. P. C. Reynolds, the veteran fruit grower, so long secretary of the Western New York Horticultural Society, writes as follows of the "Big Berry," not knowing at the time that we were interested in it. "A few days later I went to ascertain what had become of a large strawberry that I saw two years ago. It was brought home by a German who had gone back to fatherland on a visit, and seeing the berry brought back some plants. He called it Triomph de Gand, but it bore no resemblance to the genuine old favorite of thirty years ago. The plant struck me as very vigorous and the berry very large when I saw it before, and it impressed me in the same way this year. In our conversation, Mr. Jones remarked that a neighbor of his had sent out plants of the variety under his own name. Seeing berries at my grocer's called 'Big Berry,' I took home a box and became satisfied it was the berry described above. It was the largest berry that I saw in our market this year. Of a light scarlet color, quite regular in form, and of fair quality, but not so sweet as the old Triomph de Gand."



Price, 12 for 50 cents, 100 for \$1.00; by mail, post paid, or by express.

Our strawberry plants are grown on strong soil and are twice the size of cheap and inferior plants grown on poor land. Our other plants, also our trees, are superior to those grown on most soils.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT ORDER SHEET.

Parties in ordering, will oblige us by using this sheet, being careful to fill the spaces correctly. Before writing out the order, please see advice on ordering, see page 1. See other side for mail order sheet.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Name, _____ P. O. Order, \$ _____

Post Office, _____ Draft, - - _____

County, _____ Cash, - - _____

State, _____ Total, \$ _____

Be sure to give the name of Express Office if desired by Express; or Freight Station if desired by Freight. Also name your Post Office Address, too.

Express Office,..... Freight Station,.....

Express Co., Railroad,

[illegible]

MAIL ORDER SHEET.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.—Please send by mail to address given as below.

Name, _____ P. O. Order, \$ _____

Post Office, Stamps, - -

County, Cash, - -

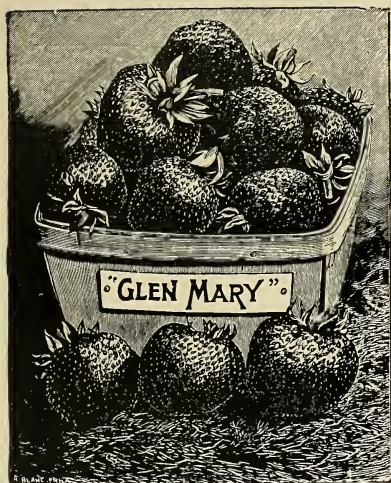
State, Total, \$

See Other Side for Express or Freight Order Sheet.

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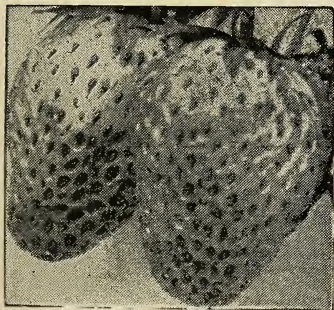
DON'T MISTAKE. This is the order sheet to use when you desire plants, etc., by Mail. (See last page for list.) If you desire plants and trees by Express or Freight, see other side.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



Glen Mary.—One of the best varieties at our fruit farm. Large, productive, firm and good.—C. A. Green. It is the best berry for large size, good quality and productiveness that has ever been offered; recommended it for the home garden and near market. It is fairly firm and will bear shipment comparatively well. When Crescent will bring 5c. and Bubach 10c. per quart, Glen Mary ought to bring 20c. per quart if size and quality cuts any figure in the price, and it is my opinion that for size, productiveness and quality the Glen Mary has no superior. One quarter of an acre picked at the rate of 1280 quarts per acre at a single picking, and over 12000 quarts per acre for the season without any petting or special attention whatever. Twelve specimens filled a quart. *Rural New Yorker* says: "Glen Mary (Imperfect) June 7, largest ripe berries up to date. Good shape for so large a berry. June 9th, berry very large, firm enough for near market, about the shape of Sharpless. June 11th, large to very large. June 14th, a large yield of large berries of good form, broad heart shape, often widening at the tip; one of the most promising of our latter trials. June 17th, past its best. June 18th, still bearing a good many berries which hold their size unusually well. June 21st, still in bearing. Many of the berries are of the largest size."

Price, 35c. per 12, 75c. per 100.



MCKINLEY STRAWBERRY.

producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries of good form; season medium. The cut was made by *Rural New-Yorker*. At our place the berries were twice the size shown in cut. We offer McKinley, extra strong plants. Price, 50c. per 12, \$1.00 per 100.

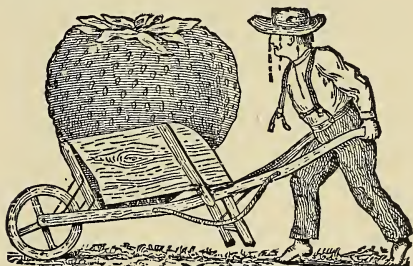
Strawberry plants mailed postpaid at doz. rates; add 20c. to hundred rates if desired by mail.

McKinley. (Cut reduced size), introduced by Ellwanger & Barry, at \$2 per 12. Fruit of largest size. We have fruited it at our farm and city place the past season, and consider it very promising.

The plant is exceedingly vigorous and healthy, producing

New Strawberry.—Seaford (p.)—It fruited at our Rochester, N. Y., farm the past season and proved to be of extraordinary size, firm, deep, bright, glossy red. Quality fine enough to suit a king. The plant is as large and vigorous as Bubach, fully equal to Bubach in size and far more productive. It ripens its crop much faster and is several days earlier, thus commanding the highest price.

Price of Seaford new strawberry, 50c. per 12, \$1.00 per 100.



Jessie.—This is the best of the older strawberries for our grounds. It grows better than any other, produces more fruit and sells better. Our soil is medium heavy. We have also planted it on light black muck soil, where it gave excellent results. We would rather have 50 Jessie plants for our own setting than 75 of any other of the general varieties. This variety is named by nearly all strawberry growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for the home and market. Its season is early to medium. **Jessie is a perfect strawberry for those having only a garden spot.** Perfect flowering. On rich, loamy soil it is very productive, and the fruit is very large; 51½ pounds of fruit were grown from twelve plants of Jessie, thus yielding at the rate of 1,184 bushels per acre.

Mr. F. W. Loudon, in a recent communication, says: "When the Sharpless came out I bought a dozen plants which I used in all my crosses. It is the mother of the Jessie. The Jessie was put on the market at \$2 per dozen. Charles A. Green, who introduced it for me, expected the sales of the first spring would be about 10,000 plants. Instead they were 96,000, and would have been over 100,000 if we had not run out of plants. Since it was placed on the market, hundreds of parties have gone to growing seedling strawberries, and many excellent varieties have been the result. I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Green for his unique method in placing my productions on the market. He beats the world as an introducer of novelties."

Price for Jessie Strawberry, 25c. per 12, 60c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

Our strawberry plants are grown on strong soil and are twice the size of cheap and inferior plants grown on poor land.

Hardy Bamboo—Arundel.—This is an ornamental grass, or cane, often growing 10 or 12 feet high on rich soil. One plant may produce 20 or 30 canes, which are very strong and resemble the tropical canes sold at the north for fishing poles. The wood is almost as hard and tough as iron, and is serviceable for many purposes. This is a rapid grower, and an ornament to any lawn or playground. It is often used to form a bed and to shield unsightly buildings. Once planted it will continue to grow for a lifetime, springing up new each spring, the old canes being removed every fall. For the first few years the roots should be covered with manure or earth. This is the most rampant grower, and the most marked in character of all of the hardy grasses, or canes, suitable for growing at the extreme north. This plant is to be seen in the ornamental gardens of Rochester, N. Y.

Plants by mail 50c. each, or by express 25c. each.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Date.....192.....

NAME

ADDRESS

Ship to Stamps

Station _____		Cash _____	\$ _____
---------------	--	------------	----------

County of _____ State _____ Draft . . . _____

Via Check

When to Ship..... Order No..... Money Order

Amount Enclosed

Stamps

Cash . . . \$.....

Draft

Check . . .

Money Order

The Fancher Creek Nurseries will exercise care to have all stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the Fancher Creek Nurseries shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable in any greater amount.

[illegible]

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Green's Nursery Co.,

Publishers of "Green's Fruit Grower."

Rochester Office: 415 Park Building, near South Ave. and Highland Ave.
Nursery at Cutton, in Chgo., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1875

Rochester, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:--

In response to your request we mail you to-day, under another cover, our Fruit and Ornamental Catalogue describing different varieties, to which prices of different sized trees, etc., are attached. Both large and medium sized trees are first-class and desirable in all respects. Should you desire further information, kindly write us and it will give us pleasure to respond. You are probably aware that trees grown in this northern lake section are hardy and vigorous, succeeding admirably over every part of this country. Rochester trees are well-known everywhere for their superiority. There are no severe winters here to injure them as there are at the west, where severe freezing often makes millions of trees black-hearted and worthless.

We have taken great pains in propagating our plants and trees. We have confidence in recommending them as being well grown, of high grade, and true to name.

We desire your patronage and trust that we shall be favored with an early order from you. Please notice that we do not employ agents to solicit orders, but rely wholly upon our catalogue and the good will of the patrons whom we have served for a quarter of a century, and on our reputation for fair dealing. The point we wish to make plain is that we consider that our reputation for selling stock true to name and true to grade, is worth something to our patrons; and we ask you to carefully consider this fact before ordering of some irresponsible nurseryman, who may offer you stock perhaps not true to name, as some surely do.

Assuring you that if favored with your patronage we will serve you to the best of our ability, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

Per.....

Chas. A. Green.

P.S.--If you have not seen the monthly publication, "Green's Fruit Grower" (devoted to fruit culture, etc.), a free sample copy will be mailed you on application. It is edited by our Chas. A. Green.



Fall is the Best Time to Plant Trees, etc.

SEND US YOUR ORDER NOW.

I am asked this question almost every day: "When is the best season for planting?" I can answer best by replying that I do almost all my planting in the fall. I should not defer planting until spring were it possible to set them out in the fall, except, possibly, peach trees and strawberry plants, and many succeed with these. There are special reasons why gooseberries, red raspberries, and currants should be planted in the fall. They are twice as apt to live as though planted in the spring, and will make double the growth.

Reasons for Planting in the Fall.—First, there is a longer season in the fall when trees may be planted than in the spring; second, fall is a season of more leisure and less pressure than spring; third, the condition of the soil in the fall after the fall rains is far better for planting than in the spring; fourth, the plants and trees set out in the fall start to grow and get a foot-hold, making far greater growth the next season, and you save a year's time by planting in the fall; fifth, nurserymen have more time to attend to you in the fall, and can give you better service. They have a larger stock of trees from which to select. If you plant in the fall you are sure of having fruit, but if you postpone the planting until spring you are likely not to plant, since spring is such a hurried season.

I planted a row of dwarf pears across my garden in October and by winter new roots had formed. Within sixty days after the following spring had opened these trees had grown about three feet. October and November are the fall months when planting should be done, or even later if winter has not set in. Orders should be sent to the nurseries as early as possible.

Fall the Right Time.—The practice of procuring fruit trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than spring, because of the cooler and less fickle weather and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. While a severe northern climate will not admit of fall planting, the trees may be procured in the fall and thus be on hand at the proper moment in the spring. It is not that the trees were dug in the fall that sometimes causes failure, but often it is want of care by the buyer. Through carelessness, want of time or other causes, young trees when received are too often left exposed to frost or drying winds. Heel the trees in at once by digging in clean plowed land a hole two feet deep and the length of the longest trees. Lay the trees in, the roots a little lower than the tops, and cover roots, tops and all, with six inches of good, well-pulverized, clean soil. On this place a board, then fill the hole rounding full with earth. Early in the spring lift up the tops of the trees, leaving the lower half still in the soil, or take them out and heel in an upright position.—*Farm and Home.*

Fall Planting, if properly done, will save nearly a year's time of the growth of a tree. The tree should not be dug too early in the fall. Many losses occur by reason of the trees being dug before the leaves naturally fall. October 1st is the date at Rochester when the leaves drop from the trees naturally, and when the trees may be safely dug.

Planting may be done in October and November and continued until severe winter sets in, late in December or later. Trees planted in October will make new root growth to a considerable extent before winter arrives; and when next spring has come, these trees will be in almost as good condition to begin a new root growth, and leaf growth, as though they had been planted the previous spring, thus saving one year's growth.

HOW TO ORDER. We employ no agents. This catalogue is our only salesman. Look it over, select what you want, noting down the items selected, with price for each. Then tear off order sheet found in last part of catalogue, write on it the items you want, with price of each. Then send us with the order a Money Order from your post-office for the amount, adding cost of boxing or postage. **We pack and ship all Winter to Southern States from trees stored in our large cellars. Our Regular Spring Shipping Season** opens from March to April 1st. As we are located well north we continue to ship later in the season than many nurseries. Our packing season often extends until June 1st. **Order Early** in February or March if possible. Nothing is gained by deferring it until the season is advanced. **Send payment** by Money Order on Rochester, N. Y., Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Express Money Order. Postage stamps may be sent for orders of less than \$1. **State positively** how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of R. R. station and your post-office. **Payment** should accompany the order; but if not with the order payment must be sent before shipment. This is the ordinary rule of nurserymen, and is a reasonable one. We have been twenty years building up our business, and are known to the public. We have permission to refer you to Traders' National Bank, Rochester, N. Y., as to our business standing. Also to the books of Dun's Commercial Reports. We own 200 acre nursery farm and 15 acre Rochester place, capital \$75,000. **We Guarantee Stock True to Name** as follows: We sell our stock and warrant it true to name with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will refund the money paid for such, or replace the stock with others that are true, but are not liable for damages other than herein named.

About Railroad Charges.—In all cases the receiver pays the express or freight when the box arrives at your station. The charges on Nursery Stock are one-fifth less than on other merchandise. Your railroad agent can tell you about what the railroad charges will be. It is very little if by freight. **You pay for Cost of Boxing and Packing as follows:** On orders amounting to from \$1.00 to \$3.00 you pay us 25 cents. Orders of \$4.00 to \$5.00, 35 cents; \$6.00 to \$10.00, 75 cents; \$12.00 to \$15.00, \$1.00; \$16.00 to \$20.00, \$1.50. On orders of \$21.00 to \$25.00 you pay us \$1.85. On larger orders one cent for each tree for boxing.

By selling for cash and dealing direct with the planter, we can afford to sell a superior article at a less price, for to do a credit business at least 15 to 20 per cent. must be added, to cover losses and office expenses. This you save by paying cash. To show good faith, we request one-fourth cash to accompany C. O. D. orders. We cannot ship C. O. D. by freight. Remit by registered letter, Post Office Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft or Check, payable to the order of Green's Nursery Company. **NOTE.**—You can find our responsibility by referring to any commercial agency, by asking your banker or enclosing a two-cent stamp for reply and writing to the postmaster at Rochester.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.